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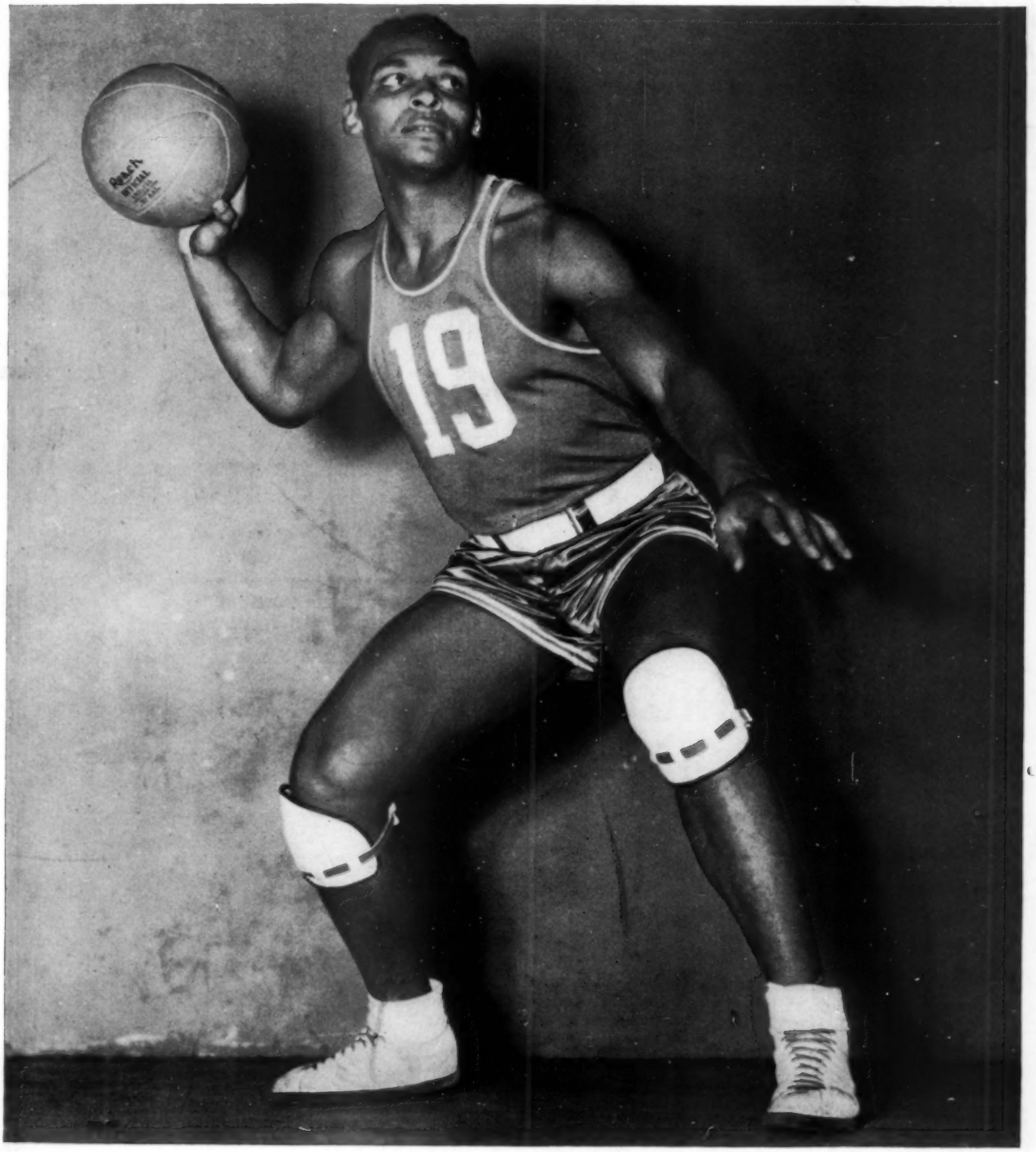

WILLIAM (DOLLY) KING

Co-Captain, Long Island University Quintet—see page 6

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College and School News

Tuskegee Institute's Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society, was host to the organization during its fourth annual meeting, December 6–7, 1940. The convention's theme was "A Broader Conception of Scholarship". Principal speaker was Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, head of the Department of Education of North Carolina State College.

Health was the topic for the Rural Life Conference which was the morning feature of the 50th Annual Negro Farmers' Conference on December 18, 1940.

Recently elected executive secretary of the Negro schools of the Methodist Church, Dr. M. S. Davage, president of *Clark University,* and Mrs. Davage were tendered a banquet by the faculty on Nov. 19.

Miss Leontine Turpeau, junior at *West Virginia State College,* was elected Vice-President of the West Virginia Federation of College Students at its annual conference held at West Virginia University, November 7–9, 1940.

West Virginia State College is admirably serving the needs of the citizens of the state with its mining extension service. This service has taught over 1,000 men since 1937 the primary importance of production and safety in mining coal. The program of carrying mining education to the miner has been a great success, reaching over 10,000 persons.

After a brief tour of northern cities, President Robert P. Daniel of *Shaw University* announced that churches and alumni clubs contributed $200 in diamond jubilee gifts honoring the 75th anniversary of the institution. Additional gifts were presented Sunday, November 24, at the anniversary celebration.

On November 20, the corner-stone was laid for the dormitory for women at the *Morgan State College.* The principal address was given by Rev. David W. Henry, '11, pastor of Tindley Temple.

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Fisk University's Jubilee Singers appeared as guest artists with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on December 21.

The Howard University School of Engineering has been invited by the U. S. Bureau of Education to participate in the National Defense Training Program. Special technical courses on the college level are to be given at Government expense to 30,000 students throughout the country. Applications are now being received for these courses at Howard.

The Howard University School of Medicine gave a testimonial on Nov. 26, in Crandall Hall, to Dr. Herbert Clay Scurlock who was retired on June 30, 1940, as Professor Emeritus of Physiological Chemistry. He received his M.D. from Howard in 1900, and joined its faculty immediately.

Hampton Institute was host to the two-day conference on the Negro in National Defense on November 25–26 in which over 200 Negroes and whites participated, including the editor of *The Crisis*.

Hampton inaugurated its sixth president, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, on Nov. 25.

Hampton's Creative Dance Group, which has gained national acclaim, began a Southern tour on Dec. 2, when it appeared in the City Auditorium of Raleigh, N. C.

To further cultural unity between Negroes of the U. S. and the British West Indies, Hampton has chosen Ellis A. Williams, native of Trinidad, as its special representative. He will visit all the British Islands exhibiting work in the fields of art, design, photography, architecture and printing. Proceeds will go to the British War Relief Fund. Mr. Williams left for Barbados on December 13.

Gammon Theological Seminary observed Founder's Day on December 20, celebrating its Fifty-seventh Anniversary. The principal address was delivered by Bishop L. H. King of the Methodist Church, Atlantic Coast Area.

On November 18, the West Virginia State Board of Education fully accredited *Storer College*. Hereafter its graduates, earning the usual bachelor's degrees in liberal arts courses, education and home economics will receive general recognition. "A great step forward has been made", asserts President Henry T. McDonald.

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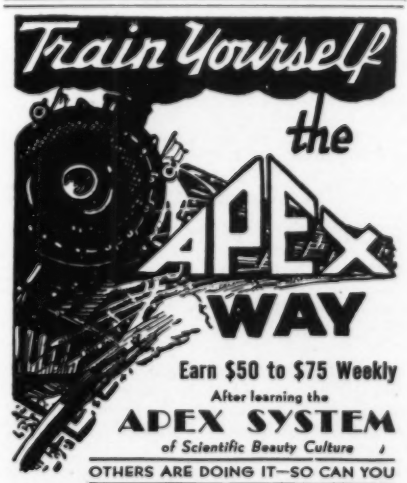

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Lincoln University of Missouri library will receive books valued at $4,500 within the next three years from the Carnagie Corporation of New York. The problem of housing this increase is baffling school officials.

Three new teachers have been appointed to the faculty of Lincoln Univ. They are Miss Christine Coleman (Home Economics), Charles Edgar Dickenson (Horticulture and Landscape Gardening), and George H. Williams (Printing).

The record total enrollment at Lincoln is now 604. The graduate school has 8 students and the Law School has 32 students.

The Texas Colored Teachers State Association with 2,500 delegates were entertained at *Wiley College* where exhibits, sectional and general meetings were held. The biography of President M. W. Dogan has been written by a former pupil, W. T. Gibbs of A. & T. College of N. C., and published in a limited edition priced at $2.50.

The Talladegan for November 1940, published by Talladega College, features a brilliant address delivered at the last commencement by Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Over 50 ministers of the North Carolina conference of the Methodist church assembled for their annual meeting at Bennett College recently and presented the college with a total food and cash donation of $659.53.

Meharry Medical College of Nashville, the institution which enrolls nearly 55 per cent of all Negro medical students receiving training in Grade "A" medical schools in the United States, will open the new year with a nationwide campaign to raise $2,300,000 as an addition to its general endowment, it was announced here today by Charles Nelson, president of the Nashville Trust company and also of Meharry's Board of trustees.

Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York, formerly associated with the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations, and recently retired head of the Institute of Advance Study at Princeton, New Jersey, is national chairman of the endowment program.

Of the funds to be raised, $1,500,000 will go to meet the conditions of a General Education Board grant of $3,500,000 toward an initial addition of $5,000,000 to Meharry's present endowment of nearly $806,000. The additional $200,000 will go to match an equal amount raised to bring the total endowment to an eventual figure of $6,000,000. The conditions attached to the Board's grant require that the money be pledged prior to July 1, 1941.

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Anniversary of Thirteenth Amendment Celebrated

The eighteenth of December was the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the proclamation of the Thirteenth Amendment which ended slavery in the United States. In celebration of this anniversary, the Library of Congress in Washington opened an exhibit of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro painting, and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists. The festival is made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The first concert given on the evening of December 18 presented to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated soprano; the second concert was by the Budapest Quartet; the third was an evening of folk music; and the last presented Roland Hays.

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Volume 48, No. 1 *Whole No. 361*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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POETRY CONTEST EXTENDED TO FEBRUARY 1, 1941

Dr. Charles Edward Russell of Washington, D. C., one of the founders of the NAACP, and a member of THE CRISIS editorial board, offers a prize of ten dollars to the writer of the best lyrical poem submitted to THE CRISIS. His stipulations are:

1. Open to all colored writers.

2. Poems to be not more than 20 lines each. Any contestant may submit three poems.

3. No Free Verse lunacies. Blank verse in its usual form will be accepted. If rhyme is used every line must be rhymed.

4. Other things being equal, preference will be given to poems in the fixed forms—sonnets, rondeaux, etc.

5. THE CRISIS to have the right to select ten of the poems submitted for publication at its discretion.

6. Contest closes February 1, 1941. Send entries to Poetry Contest Editor, THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

•

THE COVER

William (Dolly) King is not only a star of the Long Island University basketball team, but was chosen on the All-Metropolitan (N.Y.) football team for 1939 and 1940. He is an end. From 1933 through last season the L.I.U. basketball team won 169 games and lost 13.

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

William Henry Huff lives in Chicago. He contributes poetry regularly to newspapers and magazines. He is a lawyer and chief counsel for the Abolish Peonage Committee. Selma Gordon lives in Chicago. Garfield Scott is a doctor and lives in Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone is the vice-president of the District of Columbia branch of the NAACP. Rabbi Harry Essrig lives in Evanston, Illinois. George F. Brown is a new writer to THE CRISIS, who lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

•

NEXT MONTH

THE CRISIS expects to print, as usual, the paragraph reviews by Arthur B. Spingarn of books and pamphlets by Negro authors published during 1940. There will be also a story by Marita Bonner, and another tale "Grazing in Good Pastures" by Margaret Williams. James W. Ivy will write an article-review of J. A. Roger's new book, "Sex and Race."

Also the regular features, pictures, poetry and book reviews.

•

Editorials

Editor. ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: Lewis Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allan Neilson, Walter White, Charles Edward Russell, Carl Murphy, John Hammond

Democracy (?) at the Ballot Box

DURING the last election we heard much about thanking God for America because this was a country where a man could go to the ballot box and choose his rulers and his policies instead of having them thrust upon him from the top by bayonets, axemen, firing squads, castor oil, etc., etc.

The Associated Press released on December 14 its tabulation of the vote in the November election. The revelation in nine southern states is nothing about which to wave the Stars and Stripes; in two more of the Dixie commonwealths it leaves much to be desired. Only in two, Kentucky and Oklahoma, is the showing respectable.

South Carolina takes from Mississippi here the honor of being the worst state, for only *5.2%* of its population voted. Mississippi permitted *8%* of its population to vote. Georgia, Arkansas, and Alabama are neck and neck, with 10.0, 10.3, and 10.4 per cent respectively. Then in order come Virginia, 12.9%; Louisiana, 15.7%; Texas, 16.2%; Tennessee, 17.9%; North Carolina, 23.3%; Florida, 25.7%; Kentucky, 34.1%; and Oklahoma, 35.3%. The national average was 38 per cent.

Virginia, which is generally regarded as an "advanced" southern state, is only a couple of shades better than Alabama, and is far below North Carolina and Florida where the poll tax has been abolished.

The important item about these southern states for other sections of the country to remember is that southern representatives in both houses of the Congress *are not* elected by *the people* of their states and *do not* represent those people. Millions of white people in the southern states and millions of Negroes have not one word to say in the choosing of the men who govern them.

But these same men, elected by from 5% to 25% of the population, have a strangle-hold upon the Senate and House committees; they influence in a wholly disproportionate and un-democratic degree the legislation which affects the other three-fourths of the nation.

This situation brings to the fore the same proposition that has come up time and time again: either the representation of these states in Congress should be cut according to the number of votes cast, or legislation abolishing the poll tax and other restrictions on voting should be enacted.

The first step would seem to be support for the Geyer anti-poll tax bill now in the House. The present system has placed men like Cox of Georgia, Smith of Virginia, and others, who are really of deputy sheriff calibre, in position to hamstring the progress of tens of millions of Americans. Until we alter it, we would do well to shout softly about the democratic process.

Straight Talk

NEWBOLD MORRIS, president of the New York City Council, who delivered the keynote address at the Hampton Conference on Negroes in National Defense, was a refreshing change from the usual run of speakers on such occasions. Tall, young, direct, Mr. Morris handed out straight talk on democracy, Americanism, and defense.

His was a simple theme, simply and briefly—and therefore most effectively—told. Total defense and complete preservation of democracy depend upon total participation in a democratic government. He told the story of New York City's efforts to give all races, creeds and colors equality in sharing responsibilities as well as enjoying benefits; of Negro school teachers, firemen, policemen, judges, commissioners, prosecutors, social workers, stenographers, inspectors, sanitation men, subway porters, motormen, conductors, engineers, electricians, doctors and nurses—all functioning in the city government.

And as a final word whose weight did not sink in upon his listeners until after he had sat down, Mr. Morris declared that if he were called to fight in the army of democracy he would just as soon take orders from a competent Negro officer as a competent white officer.

Strange, straight talk from a a man not hunting votes or business from colored people! And strange it must have sounded to the shadows of Old Hampton lingering there in Ogden Hall. More power to Newbold Morris and may his tribe increase!

Found Guilty by the Front Page

IT is no new complaint that Negroes charged with crime, especially against whites, get a raw deal in the daily press. But the New York *Daily News*, with the largest daily and Sunday circulation in America, has "gone overboard" in convicting Joseph Spell, a chauffeur, of rape before Spell can get his day in court.

The News is a picture newspaper. It did not have to feature Spell's race and color in black headlines: it had only to place his picture alongside of that of his accuser, with the latter clad in a bathing suit. It had only to write picture captions such as "Night of Horror" and "Bound, Thrown in Here." It got out its airplane and took an aerial photograph of the shoreline of the Kensico reservoir. It gave three full columns to a fantastic tale of abduction and continuous rape. Although one of its prominent captions on December 12 said "Attacks, Kidnaps Society Woman," *The News* has not yet published, (Dec. 23) even in small type, that the FBI has withdrawn from the case because it has found no evidence of kidnaping.

There is one aspect of the case which ought to puzzle anyone familiar with the American scene: why does a wealthy white American society woman who has accused a poor Negro chauffeur of the most heinous of crimes feel it necessary to surround herself with *three* attorneys to assist the regular county prosecutor to obtain justice?

Discrimination in the Draft

THE announcement that local draft boards have been instructed to accept only white men for the January quotas is just what should have been expected from the segregated organization of the United States army. The excuse is that houses and instructors are not yet ready "for Negro units."

The existence of "Negro units" made easy the restrictions on the training of our men and explains the present "lack of training cadres." The whole thing is a vicious circle imposed by army officials and ought to be wiped out.

This system discriminates against whites and blacks. White boys who are farther down on the list must be jumped up out of their turn to satisfy the army's jim crow system. Negro lads who might want to go and get their year's training in, are forced to wait, to bow to the army jim crow. The Negroes are already protesting. The whites ought to join them. Segregation must go.

1940 Slavery in Georgia

William Henry Huff

Slavery still flourishes in these United States of America, 77 years after the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect —75 years after the end of the Civil war

I FIND there are many people who are interested in the abolition of peonage, or debt slavery, who are yet in the dark as to how came about this gigantic fight upon this diabolical evil. I shall here tell them what it is all about. In justice to all concerned, the general public is entitled to know why Oglethorpe county, Georgia, has been singled out as the central sun of the evil and why William Tolliver Cunningham has been kept so prominently in the limelight.

Back in 1923 or 1924, relatives of Solomon McCannon living in Chicago sent a letter containing a money order for the sum of thirty-five dollars to Miss Ada Smith, a young Negro schoolteacher —a relative of the McCannons. Ostensibly, this money order was intended for McCannon, who had advised his people in Chicago that he was being held in a state of peonage by Cunningham from which he had no means of escape. The letter, although addressed to Miss Smith and sent by United States mail, never reached her hands. And the money order, after nearly a score of years, has not yet been delivered to her!

Jail and the Chaingang

Miss Smith did not live on Cunningham's plantation. She and her father, William (Goody) Smith, lived upon their own little plot of ground in the Sandy Cross district. One morning she looked up the winding road leading from the main highway to behold the approach of the man known as the holy terror of the county. She knew the approach of that man was an omen of trouble, but could not by any means imagine what the trouble could be. "Has our old cow or hog crossed the road onto his plantation?" she wondered to herself. "What can this dangerous red-faced white man want? I wonder." And she trembled as she wondered. But Cunningham drew nearer and nearer to her with a hawk-like gaze.

"Come here," he said, "you black heifer." "What do you mean by having money sent to you for my niggers to run away? I have a mind to bust you in the nose."

"Please, sir, Mr. Cunningham, no money has come to me for anyone." At this point he flashed the letter and the money order, showed them to her, then returned them to his inside coat pocket. Both Miss Smith and her aged father were taken to the little dingy red jail house at Lexington where they were incarcerated for receiving a letter, properly addressed and posted to Miss Smith, which neither of them has ever received, and McCannon was chain-ganged. This is the kind of justice that has prevailed in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and elsewhere in certain of our states from time out of mind.

The FBI Fumbles

The McCannons in Chicago who sent the letter and money order, hearing of the trouble it had caused Miss Smith, her father, and Solomon McCannon, the intended beneficiary, came to me for advice. Not being a lawyer then, but a retail druggist, I instructed my personal attorney, William Harrison Haynes, to follow through in the case. Mr. Haynes corresponded with Washington and the Federal Bureau of Investigation bluffed around and then pigeonholed the matter as they ever seem to do where Cunningham is involved. In other words, they laid the matter on the table.

WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

In the fall of 1939, this same Solomon McCannon was involved in another Cunningham episode. He had escaped from Cunningham's Sandy Cross plantation December 27, 1936. Two other alleged peons, Otis Woods and his son, Dock, (James) had escaped on the second of May of the same year. Otis and Dock (James) Woods came directly from Oglethorpe county, Georgia, to Illinois and found immediate employment with the Illinois Central railroad. McCannon came directly to Chicago and landed at the home of his mother on East 56th Street. They all became law abiding citizens of Illinois, and were attempting as best they could to work out their salvation even though "with fear and trembling" in their newly-found asylum. But something happened. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, deputy sheriffs and detectives rounded them up and jailed them. Not in the little dirty hole of a jail at Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia, but in the modern jail in Chicago, Cook county, Illinois.

What crime had these men committed? The people of Chicago wanted to know. Ed Rained (Peter), who had but recently escaped from Cunningham's plantation, was also locked up, and the officers were searching for Clyde and Ella Smith, William and Cleo Fleming and others who had escaped from "Cap't. Willie's" Sandy Cross domain. In fact, Ella Smith brought me a letter from her daughter, Inez Smith Fleming, which read in part as follows: "Mama, Mr. C. says he's coming up there and bring back every d - - - nigger who left him. Mama, please don't let him catch you all." Inez was still on the plantation when this letter was written to her mother, and the letter was written only a few days before Cunningham, his attorney, Hamilton McWhorter, and his pet deputy sheriff, John Paul, actually came to Chicago, armed with Governor's warrant's, for the purpose of returning these men to Oglethorpe county, Georgia.

Fake Burglary Charge

One must necessarily wonder upon what charges Cunningham and his co-actors intended to extradite these poor fellows to Oglethorpe county, Georgia. As I have already said, they came for the men in September, 1939, with warrants based upon an affidavit sworn to by Cunningham, as prosecutor, which charged that the three men, Otis and

Refugee from Peonage

Dock Woods and Solomon McCannon, burglarized the barn of Cunningham on December 23, 1935.

In the petition to the Governor of Georgia for their requisition, it was stated that the men were not indicted until a year and a half after December 23, 1935 because they fled the juridiction immediately after burglarizing the barn. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." All three of these men were in Cunningham's home December 24, 1935, that being the annual "fake" settlement day. If they had burglarized the barn the night before why were they not apprehended then? Neither they nor anyone else on the place or in the world, for that matter, heard of the barn burglary until Cunningham determined upon such method to have the men returned to Georgia.

I happened to be in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in August, 1936. I attended a barbecue at Sandy Cross, within a stone's throw of Cunningham's plantation. Solomon McCannon was at that barbecue. I saw him with my own eyes. So did Terry Watkins, the young man who accompanied me there from Chicago. This was eight months after the burglarized lie. Oh, what a distance the unrighteous will go to accomplish an unrighteous end!

The Gunshot Wound

Solomon McCannon says: "Another interesting situation in this case is that on Sunday, April 26, 1936 one Joe Hubbard and I were playing with a gun in the neighborhood of a little church called the Holy House at Echols Mill in Oglethorpe county. In the scuffle, I was shot. Remember this was Sunday, April 26, 1936, four months after the Woods and I "burglarized Cunningham's barn and fled the jurisdiction of Georgia immediately." On seeing that I was shot, friends rushed me to Dr. Kelly, a very high class white physician at Carlton, Madison county, Georgia, for treatment. Joe Hubbard agreed to pay my doctor's bill and Dr. Kelly agreed to treat me until the wound was healed. But when Cunningham found that I had been shot, he whipped Joe Hubbard until he was as bloody as a hog on hog killing day, and told me not to go back to Dr. Kelly. He then sent his Dr. Greene to my house to treat me. And Dr. Greene did treat me on that plantation in April and May, 1936."

This Dr. Greene McCannon refers to is none other than Dr. William L. Greene, Jr., one of the indictment endorsers as a state's witness against McCannon and the Woods. What a solecism! Here is a physician who treated a man for a gunshot wound in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, in April and May, 1936, and yet the same physician

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Mrs. Inez Smith Fleming and her baby

75 Years of Negro Progress

By Selma Gordon

ON July 4, the American Negro Exposition, which was supposed to show 75 years of Negro progress, opened in the Coliseum in Chicago, and ran until September 2.

This exposition was the brain child of a James Washington, a former real estate agent and promotor of sorts. For several years previously, he had labored ceaselessly to promote an Afra-Merican Emancipation Exposition, as he called it. He wrote, telephoned and made innumerable personal calls on everyone and anyone whom he might interest in making a reality of his dream.

Finally, some of the local politicians realized the potentialities in gathering together a great number of Negroes, and showing them what certain groups had done for them. In time the Illinois State Legislature and the U. S. Government voted $75,000 each to make the Exposition possible.

The Government and State authorities decided how the $150,000 was to be apportioned and to whom, and there was no deviation. There was a rather peculiar method used in allocating the money. The $150,000 was not given outright and the expenses taken from the total sum. Instead, specified amounts were released at certain dates for definite purposes and the time staggered. If the total alloted to be spent at a certain date for certain departments, such as labor, materials, etc., was not completely used by the deadline set, that balance could not be applied against the total remaining or any other department. Apparently, the sum designated for each department was used up well in advance of the deadline set.

Rent, $22,000

The Coliseum was rented for $22,000 for the two months, and on the strength of this assurance the Coliseum Corporation advanced the Exposition officials $10,000 to start promotions, since the first State or Government checks were not due until a later date. They expected thousands to pour into the Exposition every day, and this $10,000 was to be repaid out of the first $10,000 in gate receipts.

As it subsequently happened, however when the attendance was literally a handful for the first month, and the Coliseum authorities, being in a position to know the exact box office receipts, in order to protect their interests

The American Negro Exposition in Chicago last summer was something less than it should have been, this writer asserts

legally, filed suit for $6,000 that apparently being the balance owed them.

As soon as the Exposition was assurred, Mr. Washington was pushed completely out of the picture so far as any actual management was concerned, was given an honorary title and a small salary which kept him quiet, and was allowed to bask in the reflected glory of the publicity pictures.

To make it even more different from Washington's original idea, the name was changed to the American Negro Exposition.

Wendell Green, a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the Mayor's representative in Negro affairs, was put in charge. Officially, he held no position in the Exposition, and received no salary. Actually, he was directly in authority for the Mayor and Governor.

Mr. Green appointed as president of the Exposition Truman Gibson, Jr., a young lawyer whose father is one of the directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, and as treasurer A. W. Williams, an official of the Unity Life Insurance company.

They appointed an advisory board, among whom was A. N. Fields of the Pittsburgh *Courier* and Claude Barnett, of the Asociated Negro Press. Both of these publications as well as the Chicago *Defender*, the *Amsterdam News*, and many other newspapers were allotted a sum for advertising and publicity purposes.

A publicity director for the Exposition, they appointed Frank Marshall Davis, who is Mr. Barnett's asistant on the Associated Negro Press.

Relatives Employed

In hiring over 100 guides, information clerks and other employees, instead of choosing completely unemployed persons with sufficient training every one hired was either the wife, daughter, sister, relative or friend of one of the Exposition officials. Almost all of these girls were either school teachers or students on vacation, who did not need these $22.50 per week jobs.

As it happened, most of these girls were discharged after the first few days, when there were more employees milling around than visitors.

Many prominent Chicago Negro business men who were anxious to become a part of the Exposition were told that there was no place for them, that this was to be an entirely different kind of exposition, unlike any other.

These business men referred to the Negro Business Exposition held two years ago in the 8th Regiment Armory, which was a very successful example of the progress in Negro business, and the more recent success of the Detroit Negro Exposition, held a few weeks previously.

Success in Detroit

John Dancy, the head of the Urban League in Detroit, and Senator Charles Diggs, got together a small committee and with a minute sum of money, created an exposition that from the point of interest of exhibits, enormous attendance and enthusiasm, and large financial benefits was phenomenally successful. Negro business progress had been featured.

The directors of the Chicago Exposition again told the Business Men's Committee that this exposition would have no similarity to any of the previous ones, and that primarily they were not interested in promoting Negro business. After the Exposition opened, however, they became panicky at all the empty space, and for financial benefits only, apparently, then invited business exhibits.

But with all the unused space, they were still asking exhorbitant rates. The smallest booth which I believe was 10 x 10 feet was $500 for the 2 months. Consequently, very few business men could avail themselves of this belated invitation.

Greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Exposition was being promoted, an enraged Citizens Committee called a protest meeting at the Chicago *Defender* office on June 18. This group was made up of professional men, business men and civic leaders. John Sengstacke of the *Defender* acted as chairman, and Harold Tyler as secretary as well as representative of the *Amsterdam News*. Among the others present were Mr. Fields, Mr. Barnett, Margarita Ward of the Margarita Ward Cosmetic Company; James Washington, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, William Harrison, manager of the Grand Hotel; J. LaVirt Kelly, labor organizer; Mrs. Lovellyn

Evans, Joseph Jefferson, president of the Negro Labor Relations League; Mr. Gibson, Mr. Williams and Mr. Green represented the Exposition. Also present was George Davenport, business man, whose vocation is sign painting. He was at that time representing the Oklahoma *Eagle,* in which he had a column each week.

At this meeting, all of the complaints herein mentioned were discussed and criticized. The meeting became so impassioned that at one time one of the Citizens' Committee and one of the Exposition officials almost came to blows.

Yet, in spite of the fact that there were representatives from the *Defender, Courier* and *Amsterdam News,* not one word of these protests, complaints and criticism made then and at subsequent protest meetings was ever published. They did publish a brief announcement that a protest meeting was held, but nothing else.

Labor Trouble

When the Exposition opened on July 4, many of the exhibits were not finished and had insufficient or no lighting. This was due to a short siege of labor trouble which had slowed them down.

When the first work was started on the Exposition, the Exposition officials had wanted to use all Negro workers. J. LaVirt Kelly was supposed to be the labor mediator. Mr. Kelly quite honestly informed the officials that he must be paid for any assistance he gave the Exposition. When the Exposition officials informed Mr. Kelly that they could not pay him, he resigned as labor mediator. Immediately thereafter, the labor heads interested called a halt to the work being done by Negro workers, telling the Exposition authorities that no work could be done on the building except by union workers. And since these same unions prevented Negroes from joining these unions, obviously they could not use Negro union workers. The union leaders told the Exposition officials that if they wanted to use Negro workers, they would have to put the same number of union workers (white) on the payroll at the union scale.

It seems that the $150,000 must have run out rather rapidly, because most of the dioramas, posters, and charts were done in the WPA Art Project workshops by people who were paid by the WPA. Also much of the construction of booths and other work was done by people on the NYA Project, who were paid from that project.

The officials of the Exposition had antagonized and alienated the interest of most of the Chicago groups, and consequently the attendance for the first day, and as a matter of fact, for the first month, was extremely indifferent.

Art Section Best

The strongest and most interesting exhibit was the art section. This was the most representative and comprehensive collection of Negro Art so far got together in the United States. The show was beautifully arranged and hung, and most of the work shown was comparable to any first class exhibit of good artists.

It was not as complete as it should have been, but as was explained by Director Alonzo Aden, many of the artists or their descendants contacted in various parts of the country either did not reply at all, or did not submit in sufficient time for the deadline set.

On the whole, this show was an excellent example of the 75 years of progress in Negro Art.

The literature section may have suffered from the same lack of co-operation. It contained a fairly good selection of contemporary fiction writers, but not many of the early writers, or writers of philosophical, economic, historical, social and scientific subjects. It seems that much interesting, informative and rare material could have been borrowed from the Schomburg collection, from Dr. Carter G. Woodson of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and from J. A. Rogers.

However, it was a good, though not complete example of 75 years of Negro progress in literature.

The "Chimes of Normandy," a musical show, was not officially a direct part of the exposition, but of the Negro Federal Theatre Project. It was performed and directed by the same group that had produced the "Hot Mikado" and other Federal Theatre productions that were very successful.

"Chimes of Normandy" Tops

"Chimes of Normandy" was performed in the makeshift theatre of the Coliseum Annex, in conjunction with the Exposition, and from the point of view of audience interest and attendance, was by far the most popular part of the entire Exposition, and served to draw more people to the Exposition than any exhibit.

From the first week of the opening of the "Chimes of Normandy" the critics of the Chicago daily papers devoted columns of praise for the production and rightly so. This show was one of the finest musical productions ever produced even on the professional stage. The chorus and soloists had beautiful well-trained voices, the settings and costumes were colorful and interesting, and the direction was smooth and professional. Most of the critics agree that the chorus was as good or better than the Chicago Civic Opera Chorus.

This production was a far cry from the crude and suggestive minstrel shows supposed to represent the Negro, and was a superb example of the progress—in 75 years—in the theatre.

In fact, as shown at the Exposition, in art, literature and the theatre, the American Negro stands side by side—in quality—with the other races who have practiced these arts for a thousand years or more.

The exhibits in science, education and business were rather disappointing and inadequate. There were several church, insurance and university exhibits—all of them mostly photographs and statistics.

George Washington Carver, who ranks with the greatest scientists in history, whose career is the more remarkable for his having been born a slave, and whose findings of innumerable uses for the derivatives from the common peanut has meant the difference between starvation and living for thousands of poor white as well as Negro farmers of the South, was merely an incidental part of the Tuskegee exhibit. He should have been an important part of one of the large exhibits.

The city and state, the N.Y.A. and agricultural projects, as well as other government projects, were given wide space.

Business Given White Firms

The Exposition could and should have secured everything needed from Negro business men. The direct mail publicity folders and the program were printed by a white firm. If they had been printed by Negroes, as they could have been, it would have demonstrated progress in Negro business.

The ice cream served and advertised at the Exposition was sold by the Goldenrod ice cream company, a white firm which refuses to employ Negroes in its plants, although it sells heavily in the Negro districts.

The Exposition should have served the ice cream of the only Negro manufacturer in Chicago, the Service Links ice cream company, which makes a product just as good or better. That would have shown progress in Negro business.

Instead of serving the hot dogs of one of the large white packing plants, they should have served those from the oldest Negro manufacturer, the Parker-Sausage Company. That would have shown progress in Negro business.

Just before the Exposition opened, the daily papers carried a story of a protest made by the Birth Control League to the Exposition. After having been allowed space at the Exposition, and having gone to the expense of arranging an exhibit, the Birth Control League was informed at the last moment that it could

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Night Work

By Garfield Scott

THE body of a man hung from the old Welton Bridge near the village of Ketoni, Ala. From beneath his ancient, tattered, airplane helmet hardened, caked blood traced a veritable network of crimson lines over his face to meet, with the fastenings of his cap, underneath the chin. His overalls and shoes, what could be seen of them in the small spaces between bands and blotches of blood, indicated clearly that they had been worn in and out of season for many a day. But they hardly seemed adequate for protection from the chill of the preceding mid-winter night. In the light of the early morning sun the glistening whiteness of the new rope which suspended the unfortunate victim by the neck was in sharp contrast to his black face. The rigid manner in which his body swayed in the gentle Southern breeze was mute evidence of the fact that he had been dead for several hours.

How this unknown Negro came to be hanging there was no matter of conjecture to Ketoni's population. The incident was puzzling least of all to Sadie Lee, a white woman whose thriving business was that of satisfying, for a fixed fee, the primitive voluptous passions of the village's philandering husbands and the neighboring countryside's rustic Saturday night youths of her own race; for it was she who, shortly before midnight, had uttered the war-cry which hastily summoned five hundred armed men for the attack upon a lone man. She had been frightened while plying her trade on a dimly lighted side street in the town's slum district when a coal black revolver popped out of the darkness apparently from nowhere followed by the outline of a man.

"Keep quiet, lady. Gimme yo money quick. Dat's all I wants," ordered the voice behind the gun.

Just then Sadie shrieked a scream that would have made the voice of the champion husband and hog callers seem hardly more than a mouse squeak.

Surprised and panic-stricken and knowing the speed and certainty of Lynch Law her assailant's first impulse was to run and run far and fast. This he did—but not in time to escape the notice of three red nosed, stubby bearded white ruffians who at that instant sauntered out of the corner beer parlor. Southern chivalry stood at its most intoxicated attention. All three thought and moved as one in the direction of Sadie. One of them said, "You follow the guy and I'll see washa matter wit the gal."

"That N - - - - - insulted me!" screeched Sadie hysterically. A sentence of death was there pronounced.

As the three, apparently sobered up already by Sadie's words, dashed around the next corner they bumped squarely into "Red" O'Brien who wasn't carrying his liquor any too well either.

"Where's the fire?" he inquired as he struggled to his feet with difficulty.

"Going to git a N - - - - - what raped an innocent helpless white woman" was the curt reply.

"Red" joined in the pursuit. The chase became more and more interesting as the crowd grew larger. All classes of Ketoni's citizenry were represented in the mob. A lawyer joined just out of curiosity to figure out the legal angles to be sure that no one would be identified or convicted for complicity in the crime—if any. A physician thought how inhumane such treatment was in contrast to his efforts to save life but he fell in line and didn't do anything about the situation. The Rev. Yarbrough as he ran from his house half clad to join the rabble yelled:

"Men, men let justice take its course. Give the poor devil a chance. We can act if the law fails us."

But his words were wasted on the noisome boisterous air. The pack was closing in on its prey. They didn't want to shoot him while he was running as it would be lots more fun to see him squirm and die in the more traditional manner at the end of a rope or at the top of a bonfire. Growing impatient and being within arm's reach of the fleeing victim, the leader of the assorted crowd struck him on the head with the butt of his gun. He fell instantly unconscious. After being trampled upon by a few dozen pairs of hobnailed shoes his body was attached to an old truck by means of a heavy chain and dragged through the unpaved rundown streets towards his destination—the Welton Bridge.

THE hanging was quick work for a trained team of five hundred able-bodied, blood-thirsty men. But just in case a Negro should have nine lives, a squadron, consisting of all mob members who remembered and had time to bring their firearms along, was ordered to advance to the front. After emptying their guns into the hanged man's body, the crowd dispersed riotously, taking care not to trample upon the little children who had accompanied their mothers to the class in "How to protect white virginity."

According to custom the body was not removed until sundown the next day. White children going to and from school enjoyed tossing a few stones to see who could hit the "Bull's eye" from the end of the bridge. Too bad such amusement lasted only one day per case. Negro children passed on with sorrow in their tender hearts and an inferiority complex in their brains. Grownups of color were divided in their opinion. The elders thought that it served him right for ever speaking to a white woman on the streets of Ketoni. Young folks thought that there was a possibility of a Negro being innocent sometimes and wondered if courts and laws were supposed to include black folks anyhow.

With the coming of dusk the gay celebration ended. The colored undertaker with his helpers cautiously removed the body to his second-hand ambulance and drove away with apprehension. Once inside his place of business he proceeded more bravely to prepare the bullet-riddled body for burial.

"Well, I'll be dog gone," said the undertaker in a half amused tone, as he went through the pockets of the corpse, "a wooden pistol painted black and shinin'!"

When the cap and shirt were removed simultaneously by his two helpers all present gasped in unbelievable astonishment until it seemed their very eyes would pop out of their sockets.

AFTER prayer meeting that night at the old Mt. Zion Colored Baptist Church Eliza Cooper and her bosom friend Jamima struck up a bit of conversation.

"Is yu goin to de funeral of dat black boy whut done got lainched wistidy, Sis Liza?" inquired Jamima.

"Lawd Chile, ain't you done heard nuthin'? We ain't goan have no fun'ral," answered Eliza with an air of pride in having obtained a bit of gossip before Jamima.

"How come we ain't goan have no fun'ral."

"Dat won't no cullrd man whut dey lainched. It was one o' dem smart eleck white men fom Garrant City all blacked up."

The McAlpin Case

By Gertrude B. Stone

An employe in the United States Employment Service is dismissed because he protested against jim crow job placements—and is reinstated temporarily by Administrator Paul V. McNutt after a battle lasting three months

THE temporary reinstatement of Harry S. McAlpin, ordered by Paul V. McNutt on October 24 was a significant victory in a three months' struggle which has seen progressive colored organizations and the union aligned on one side and the administrative officials of the Social Security Board on the other.

In his position as supervising interviewer at the D. C. Employment Center, Mr. McAlpin's primary function was to find jobs for the thousands of Negro applicants. Himself a Negro, he knew all about the steady decrease in employment opportunities for colored workers and believed that a government operated employment agency should set an example to private industry in fair dealing. His continual protests against the discriminatory practices at the D. C. Center aroused the antagonism of his supervisors. His 1940 civil service rating was "unsatisfactory" and he was dismissed on July 25 after he had disclosed to colored organizations in Washington the fact that an order from the Civil Service Commission for 300 clerical workers was routed through the Employment Center for "white" only.

Since the D. C. Employment Center is the only one in the United States operating directly under the federal government, and is regarded as a model for the operation of state offices, under the control of local boards, the case aroused national interest. Of particular importance to Negroes is the fact that placement in national defense industries is being carried on through these offices. The practice of refusing to consider Negroes as applicants for any but a few traditional occupations is excluding them from employment in the defense program which has been hailed as a great stimulation for American business.

Six Days of Testimony

The Social Security Local of the United Federal Workers of America pressed for an appeal for revision of Mr. McAlpin's rating and the Washington branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the National Negro Congress and the New Negro Alliance mobilized the public demand for McAlpin's reinstatement and the correction of the administrative policies of the Employment Center in which the case originated. The Negro press cooperated and delegations representing civic, fraternal, and religious organizations called on officials in the Employment Center, President Mitchell of the Civil Service Commission and Federal Security Administrator McNutt.

A special appeals board conducted closed hearings extending over three weeks in which six full days of testimony were recorded, at an estimated cost to the government of several thousand dollars. The union clearly established Mr. McAlpin's efficiency and the true nature of the conflict between him and the Center officials.

When the hearings were completed and prior to the announcement of the appeal board's decision, the community was shocked to learn that the Executive Director of the Social Security Board had ordered the appeals board to disregard in its findings all testimony relating to the quality of McAlpin's work and that its recommendations were to be kept secret. Higher-ups in the Social Security Board refused to hear the complaints of the union at this arbitrary interference with appeals procedure. Another wave of indignation carried a citizens' delegation to Mr. McNutt to protest for a second time. They secured his promise that he would intervene in the case in the event the final decision of the Executive Director varied greatly from the recommendations of the appeals board.

Appeals Board for McAlpin

Two to one, the appeals board found

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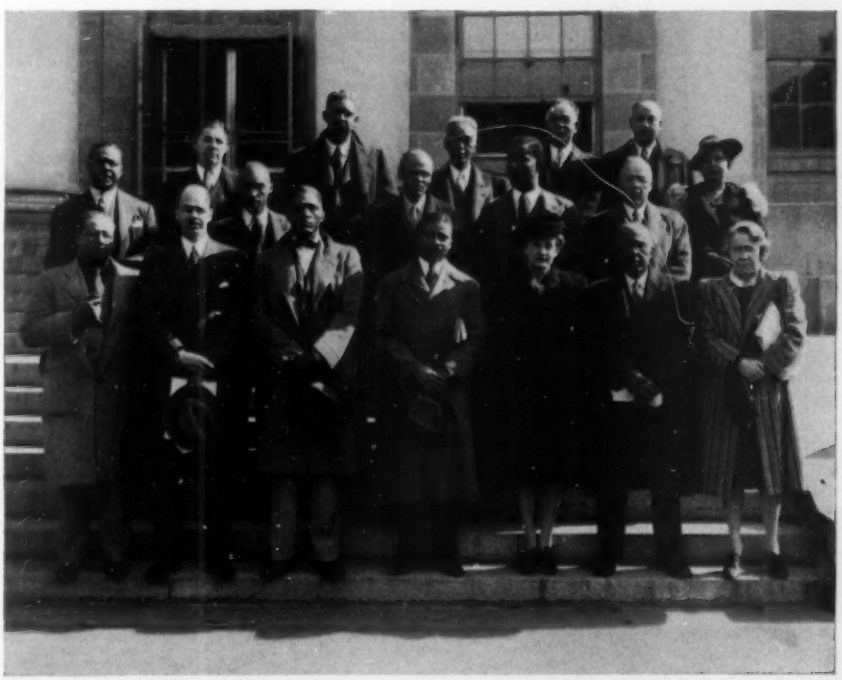


Delegation which called on Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, October 23, and secured the temporary reinstatement of Harry S. McAlpin: left to right, first row: Eugene Davidson, Doxey Wilkerson, Belford V. Lawson, Harry S. McAlpin, Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Miss Bertha Blair. Second row: George W. Goodman, John Lovell, Jr., Rev. J. C. Olden, Sidney Williams, Major Charles W. Fearing, Mrs. Lorean Steele. Top row: Cecil Owens, W. A. Hunton, W. D. Nixon, Rev. Halley B. Taylor, U. S. Tate

Jewish Friends of Negro Emancipation

By Harry Essrig*

"I FEEL almost overpowered by the thought that an Israelite should appear in this assembly, where he has been received with so much favor, to demand with enthusiasm equal to yours, the abolition of slavery. All liberties are united, and all persecutions are associated. Persecute, and you will make slaves; proclaim the equality of all, and you will create citizens . . .

"Well, in this assembly of Christians, here is a Jew who demands for the blacks the complete abolition of slavery. His enthusiasm is equal to yours; and his words have been listened to by you with the truest sympathy . . . The slavery of man by man is a perpetual crime against humanity. Cast far from you those absurd accusations which would degrade one part of creation . . . It is slavery which degrades human nature, because liberty is its law, its patrimony. Instead of keeping the blacks in a state of degradation, open for them the career which Providence has given to all men; raise them to an equality with yourselves, and they well know how to preserve their level . . .

"Abolish slavery, proclaim equality, it is a noble and glorious mission."

Thus did Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, heroic champion of Jewish emancipation and member of the Provisional Government of France in 1848, emphasize the close connection that existed between the liberation of his own people and that of the Negro serfs. The address, from which the above excerpts have been culled, was delivered before the General Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840, held at London, which concentrated its attention on the abolitionist movement in the United States. It was there that Garrison, Birney, Jay and other Americans made common cause with Clarkson, Brougham and English abolitionists in an endeavor to stamp out this evil. Although there are no tangible grounds for tracing the influence of Cremieux's words on his co-religionists in this country, it was by no means only a fortuitous circumstance that the same sentiments came to expression through the actions of other Jews who responded to the cry for justice and equality heard in the United States in the decades preceding the Civil War.

*The writer is indebted to the articles by Max J. Kohler which have appeared in the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Volumes 5 and 9.

This is the third and final article in this series

Jews as a Body Inactive

It is first necessary, however, to draw a clear-cut distinction. As a body, the Jews of America never took any partisan action in the slavery controversy, though it led to serious cleavages and ruptures within the Christian churches. Lacking any synod through whom a common view might be voiced, the Jewish community held no definite stand on the issue of abolitionism. Those Jews who resided in the South naturally continued to maintain their slaves. They lived on amicable terms with their neighbors and were to a large extent influenced by the ideas that prevailed in their milieu. Even those who were found in the North hesitated to commit themselves on this provocative question. They either feared the growth of abolitionism as representing a menace to the continued unity of the nation or else were frightened away by the zealous and fanatical methods of the anti-slavery spokesmen. Furthermore, the distribution of the Jews in the various sections of the country prevented the development of a particular attitude toward the slavery issue, while its political nature often precluded its treatment in the pulpit and the press.

Their position was well summarized in the 1853 annual report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society: "The Jews of the United States have never taken any steps whatever with regard to the slavery question. As citizens they deem it their policy to have every one choose whichever side he may deem best to promote his own interest and the welfare of his country. They have no organization of an ecclesiastical body to represent their general views, no General Assembly or its equivalent. The American Jews have two newspapers, but they do not interfere in any discussion which is not material to their religion. It cannot be said that the Jews have formed any denominational opinion on the subject of American slavery. Some of the Jews who reside in slave states have refused to have any right of property in man, or even to have any slaves about them. They do not believe that anything analogous to slavery, as it exists in this country, ever prevailed among the ancient Israelites. But they profess to believe that 'the belief of Abraham, enlarged by Moses and now acknowledged by the Jews, is one of purity and morality, and one which presents the strongest possible support for civil society, especially a government based upon principles of equality and liberty of the person . . .'"

Individuals Spoke Out

Yet there were a number of Jews who, as individuals, espoused the cause of abolition, prompted no doubt by their interpretation of Judaism and by the realization that "the objects of so much mean prejudice and unrighteous oppression as the Jews have been for ages, surely they, it would seem, more than any other denomination, ought to be the enemies of caste and the friends of universal freedom." It was possibly in line with this lofty spirit that the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais of Philadelphia protested against slavery, despite the contrary views espoused by some of his congregation, who for a time even denied him freedom of expression. Dr. B. Fensenthal of Chicago also assailed the iniquitous institution in the "Illinois Staats-zeitung" and in his pulpit, against the wishes of some of the Board of Trustees of his synagogue.

Another Jewish minister who earned the title of being a loyal and devoted anti-slavery protagonist was Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs. He made open avowal of his sympathies for the great humanitarian cause and even voted for the anti-slavery candidate in 1856, though he did not devote any of his sermons to a treatment of this question, believing that such political matters remain outside the province of the pulpit. His obituary notice, however, paid deep and heartfelt tribute to his sincerity and earnest desire to promote the ideal of abolition. It read as follows: "During the war, Mr. Isaacs came out boldly in the "Messenger" (his paper) as a champion of the North, and bitterly denounced the institution of slavery. This action lost him nearly all his Southern subscribers, but he continued his attacks nevertheless, saying in one of his editorials, with characteristic plainness of speech: 'We want subscribers, for without them we cannot publish a paper, and Judaism needs an organ; but we want much more truth and loyalty, and for them we are ready, if we must, to sacrifice all other considerations'."

(*Continued on page* 16)

Convicted by Headlines and Pictures

Dec.12-- Front Page

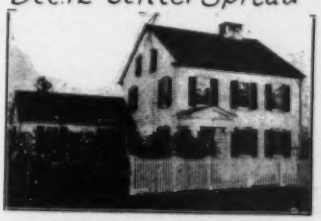
↑ The Victim

Socially prominent Mrs. Eleanor Strubing (above), found wandering half-conscious early yesterday on Route 22 near Armonk, N. Y., told how she had been pulled from her shower bath by her colored chauffeur, attacked four times and finally thrown into Kensico Reservoir. He confessed last night.

↑ Attacks, Kidnaps Society Woman

Joseph Spell gazes out of window of Greenwich, Conn., police station after arrest in assault and kidnaping of Mrs. Eleanor Strubing (left).
—Story on page 4; other pictures on page 21

Dec.12 Center Spread



"A NIGHT OF HORROR"

In this house on Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn., Mrs. Eleanor Strubing was attacked and then kidnaped by her colored chauffeur, who later threw her in Kensico Reservoir (below).

Dec.12-Center Spread

BOUND, THROWN IN HERE

Police boat (arrow) drags Kensico Reservoir for shoe, gloves and coat of Mrs. Strubing. Binding her, she said, her chauffeur threw her into water to "get rid of her." The chauffeur, Joseph Spell, confessed last night.
-Story on page 4; other pictures on page 1

Dec.12-Page 4

Chauffeur Admits Kidnaping, Assault On Ad Man's Wife

Dick Lee and Warren Hall

Kidnaped from h.. shower bath, assaulted and left to drown in a reservoir, blonde Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, 32, socially prominent daughter of a Philadelphia banker and wife of John K. Strubing Jr., New York advertising executive, lived to tell the tale yesterday.

She named her chauffeur, Joseph Spell, 31, as her captor and tormentor during more than six hours of a night of horror, and last night he confirmed her story by a confession to police at Greenwich, Conn.

He was booked on a charge of rape and held for arraignment today in Greenwich Town Court.

Spell, a weak-looking colored man with a bad hangover, broke down shortly before 11 P. M. after continuous questioning since 7 A. M. yesterday, when he was routed from bed in the basement laundry room of the Strubing home at Greenwich. He had crawled in there, he said, because he "didn't want to disturb Mrs. Strubing."

Mrs. Strubing was in St. Agnes Hospital, at White Plains, after treatment for shock and exposure.

Kidnap-Attack Victim

Young society matron Eleanor Strubing (shown here), yesterday told police her colored chauffeur kidnaped her, criminally assaulted her, forced her to write a

Dec. 13 - Page 4

Attacked Society Woman May Face Her Attacker

Assistant Prosecutor Archibald H. Tunick of Greenwich announced yesterday that he would "make every effort" to

Dec.14-Page 22

G-MEN CHECK ON CHAUFFEUR KIDNAP-ATTACK

By JACK TURCOTT.

A week's adjournment of the arraignment today of Joseph Spell, 31-year-old colored chauffeur accused of kidnaping and attacking his attractive blonde employer, was forecast yesterday as a squad of G-Men and detectives began a detailed checkup on his confession.

Spell, after being questioned 14 hours, admitted he kidnaped 32-year-old Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, socially-prominent wife of a Manhattan advertising executive, as she was taking a shower at her Greenwich home Tuesday night. She said he assaulted her four times and then threw her into Kensico Reservoir near Armonk to drown.

G-Men stepped into the case when they heard that Mrs. Strubing was taken across the Connecticut state line into New York. Under the Lindbergh law, such kidnaping might be termed a federal offense, punishable by death if

Dec.15-Page 4

Private Cops Dig Up Attack 'Facts'

A squad of private detectives, employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, began an investigation yesterday in an attempt to clear Joseph Spell, 31-year-old colored chauffeur, of charges of having raped and kidnaped his 32-year-old employer, Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, Greenwich society matron.

At the same time, Thurgood Marshall, the association's attorney, and Samuel Friedman, a Bridgeport, Conn., lawyer who was retained as special counsel, announced that they are "convinced of Spell's innocence."

Friedman, who talked with Spell in the Greenwich jail yesterday, said his client had voluntarily made a statement to police, but added that "we do not consider it to be a confession." The statement, he continued, "does not jibe at all with Mrs. Strubing's description of the events."

Dec 17 - Page 39

Adjourn Hearing On Attack Charge

A hearing on charges that Joseph Spell, 31-year-old colored chauffeur, criminally assaulted his employer, Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, in Greenwich last Tuesday and threw her into Kensico Reservoir was adjourned yesterday by Greenwich Town Judge Leo K. Sisson until Dec. 24.

The adjournment was granted after Assistant Prosecutor Archibald Tunick told Sisson that Mrs. Strubing, 32-year-old socially-

Dec.18-Page 20

Mrs. Strubing Quits Hospital

Mrs. John K. Strubing Jr., 32, who told police she was kidnaped, assaulted and thrown into Kensico Reservoir by her colored chauffeur, yesterday left St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains, where she has been since the attack. Her home is on Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn. The chauffeur is under arrest.

Dec.12 - Page 4

SOCIETY WOMAN ATTACKED, LEFT TO DROWN, LIVES

By Dick Lee and Warren Hall

Blonde and pretty Mrs. Eleanor Strubing, 32, socially prominent daughter of a Philadelphia banker and wife of John K. Strubing Jr., a New York advertising executive, was found by two truck drivers at 5:30 A. M. yesterday

These clippings from the New York Daily News *(circulation 3,550,000 Sundays, 1,950,000 week days) show how a man—and a race—can be convicted without going into court. The picture of Mrs. Strubing in a bathing suit placed opposite the accused on page 1 seems deliberately inflammatory. The first story of the case carried on December 12, in which Mrs. Strubing charged that she had been criminally attacked four times, occupied three full columns. The* News *sent an airplane and photographer to take the picture of the reservoir. Note that as days went by the story got pushed farther back in the paper. Neither the* News *or any other paper except* PM *published the fact that the FBI had withdrawn from the case because it could not find any evidence pointing to kidnaping. NAACP lawyers who interviewed Spell say that his statement convinces them that he is not guilty of the crime of rape*

Jewish Friends

(*Continued from page* 14)

Similarly, when the Rev. Morris Raphall of New York wrote his exposition of the Biblical view of slavery which at once became accepted as a statement of the Jewish position, Michael Heilprin countered with a forcible and scholarly reply which denounced and refuted this pro-slavery interpretation. It was published in the New York *Tribune* on January 16, 1861 and attracted wide attention, thus correcting an erroneous impression which tended to pervert the true position of Judaism on this issue. That Heilprin was, furthermore, no novice in the fight against the pro-slavery partisans is illustrated by the following incident:

Heilprin at Philadelphia

"Towards the end of the fifties when public opinion was crystallizing on the impending war issue, Philadelphia was the scene of a conflict whose bitterness can better be imagined than described. Party feeling had reached the boiling point when one evening Carpenter's Hall was appropriated for the use of the Anti-Slavery Democrats. The speaker on this occasion, all enthusiastic, was convincing his auditors of the justice of their cause when he was suddenly interrupted by the hoots and jeers of a crowd of hoodlums representing the 'Copperheads', who entirely unobserved had entered the meeting. Quick as a flash, in this moment of uproar, an unknown man rose from one of the front rows in the audience. Every eye was upon him. In breathless excitement he mounted his chair, and in the most vigorous German, re-inforced by a remarkable eloquence, delivered such a bitter tirade against the methods of the opposition as to make him at once the object of the mob's resentment. He was immediately surrounded, severely assaulted, and was about to be rushed bodily out of the hall, when Dr. Edward Morwitz organized his friends upon the platform, made one grand united effort at rescue, and succeeded in tearing him away from the clutches of the angry mob. That man, that hero in the conflict of truth and justice, was Michael Heilprin." No wonder he hurried to defend Judaism against the charge of sanctioning and ordaining slavery.

To this roll of honor might also be added the name of Moritz Pinner who became an active abolitionist worker in Missouri as early as 1856. Inspired by the idea of issuing an abolitionist paper in the Southern district where he lived, he established contacts with the leading luminaries of the anti-slavery movement in Boston and with their assistance mapped out the plans for the proposed publication. It was thus under his auspices that the "Kansas Post" appeared in two languages in the very heart of the slavery region. "He was bitterly attacked and reviled, and attempts were made to frighten him away, but he stood by his post and did good service to the cause." Pinner was also very influential in winning support amongst the German population in behalf of abolition and became a member of a committee of thirty-nine which distributed in the South 100,000 copies of Helper's "The Impending Crisis" which aimed to prove that slavery was an evil not only morally but even economically.

Struggle Indivisible

In the three articles of this series, the writer has endeavored to underscore the thought that "Judaism contributed its share to the awakening and development of those moral forces and sentiments" which ultimately brought about the downfall of the slavery institution. The eagerness with which a number of American Jews rallied to the cause of abolition, braving censure and disapproval, points a lesson well worth repeating today: the struggle for racial equality is indivisible. This fact was clearly recognized in the past when men of good will joined the common cause to remove the blight of slavery from the American scene. It needs to be reiterated again, and perhaps in more determined accents, during these days, for discrimination against racial and religious minorities still does not promise to abate.

Jews and Negroes, because they often face identical problems and because they embrace a common destiny as victims of prejudice and bigotry, should therefore strive to understand each other. For the words of M. Cremieux: ". . . persecution engenders slavery. Yes, all persecutions are akin to one another" bear striking relevance to current events. How great is then the need to fulfill the noble and glorious mission of abolishing slavery in the fullest sense and proclaiming equality in the most immediate future!

Youth Commission Urges Negro C C C Supervisors

INCREASED use of Negro supervisors and administrators in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps for Negroes was urged by the American Youth Commission in a series of recommendations for improving the youth work camp programs made last week.

"The record of the Negro educational experience in both southern and northern states indicates clearly that Negroes can direct work and training institutions and that they can so in a manner which will meet with the approval of their neighbors, white and colored," the report says.

Staff members of the Commission have been surveying the Corps, its camps, and its enrollees for four years. It found that about 10 per cent of the enrollees were Negroes. This percentage has been established as a definite quota and provides for Negro participation approximately in proportion to the ratio of Negroes to the total population of the United States.

Most Negro enrollees are assigned to camps made up exclusively of Negroes of which there are 83 in twelve southern states, and 68 in other states. In addition, there are 59 mixed camps in New England States and 12 in other regions in which one or more Negroes are enrolled. *"Negro enrollees have been among those voted most popular and most likely to succeed in mixed camps containing a majority of white enrollees,"* (italics ours) the staff members report.

Negro educational advisers have been employed in Negro camps for some years. The Negro CCC camp at Gettysburg National Military Park is completely staffed by Negroes. One Negro college graduate with a Reserve Corps commission who entered the CCC as an enrollee in 1934 successively has been promoted to company clerk, subaltern and company commander of a camp in New York State.

"Possibly it would be somewhat difficult to staff all of the Negro camps immediately with Negro administrative personnel, but the Commission believes that there should be much more rapid progress in this regard than has so far been apparent," the report concludes. "Undoubtedly there are many more Negroes with good qualifications for appointment to camp and work project staffs than have so far been appointed."

The American Youth Commission is headed by Owen D. Young. Commission members present for the adoption of the recommendations on the Civilian Conservation Corps were: Owen D. Young, chairman, honorary chairman of the Board, General Electric Company; Henry I. Harriman, vice-chairman, formerly chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association; Will W. Alexander, vice president, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association; Reverend George Johnson, director of the Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Hampton Students Learn Metal Trades

Potential workers for national defense. Above is a view of the machine shop at Hampton Institute, Va. The mechanical drawing room is at the left.

Great question in the minds of these boys, their parents, their school, and the Negro race: will they get jobs or will American industry continue to place color prejudice ahead of national defense?

Housing Problem

By George F. Brown

"WELL, Mr. Sloan," beamed Mr. Higbe, "you won't be disappointed with your new home."

"I hope not." Henry Sloan's careworn brown face broke into a smile as he accepted the relator's outstretched hand signifying that the deal was closed.

Henry Sloan departed from the realtor's office with his graying head touching the clouds in the sky, for this was the first time in thirty years that he felt really light and carefree; he had reached his own private millenium.

He had always wanted to give Martha a home. A home of their own. They had scrimped and saved until they possessed five thousand dollars cash in Equity Bank. Now, after much deliberation, he and Martha—and Marie, their daughter, had chosen the charming little six-room stucco and shingle home with the great stucco chimney rising from the angle of the L-shaped structure.

The final payment had been deposited and they were ready to move into their "dream house." A bulwark against all the uncertainties and fears of life.

Besides his considering it a debt paid to Martha for being forced to live in furnished rooms and run-down tenements most of their married life, having a home would improve Marie's perspective on life and broaden her social activities.

Marie loved having parties and club meetings, but she was always loath to bring her friends into the type of home in which she lived. Marie was inordinately proud and Henry felt that such a trait would make her strive to seek the best in life. But their present environment would be no incentive, if Henry knew his moderns.

"Not anymore, baby," Henry spoke aloud as he thought of her. She could literally clutter up the place with bright-eyed seventeen-year-olds, if she wished.

He paused at the furniture store where he had been paying on six rooms of brand new furniture and instructed the manager to ship the goods to the new home first thing the next morning.

A new home, new furniture—except for a few mementos Martha wished to keep—and a new outlook on life was the rosy future in the mind of Henry Sloan, a harmless, unassuming old Negro who wished to live his declining years in comfort with his wife and daughter. A simple wish.

BRIGHT and early the next morning the Sloan family rode a bus to their new domain in the suburbs. They never ceased to wonder at the beauty of the place with its generous yard, verdant lawns and two stately poplars guarding the front like silent sentinels. Flowers concealed the fences. Marie remarked that "this must have been the Paradise Milton lost."

The former occupants had left the house in excellent condition, so it was not difficult to arrange the furniture, but it was dusk when they completed the task. Martha probably would rearrange everything anyway. . . .

The happy trio ate a supper of cold ham and potato salad and retired, falling asleep almost immediately.

HENRY Sloan awoke with a start. It seemed that he had just dozed off when he heard noises. Wide awake now, he heard the sounds more distinctly. He discerned many voices without the house.

A window pane crashed. There was a great clamoring on the front door. The roof reverberated with what seemed like pelting stones. The din mounted in intensity.

With a puzzled frown, Henry donned his robe and dashed for the stairs. Both Martha and Marie were awake. They stood huddled together, eyes wide with fear, on the landing as he descended.

Leaving the room darkened, Henry peered between the chintz curtains. He gasped at the tableau that met his gaze. A mob, about a hundred strong, men, women and children, milled before the house. The torches they bore cast their white faces in eerie relief. Now and then a rock struck the house. One crashed against the door.

"Call the police!" said Henry as he grasped the doorknob.

"Be careful, Henry!" Martha cried.

"I'm not afraid of them," he said quietly as he stepped out on the porch and confronted his neighbors.

"What's the trouble?" he called.

"We don't want niggers in this district!" someone yelled; others took up the chant: "Nigger! nigger! nigger!"

"But I own this house."

"Don't give a damn. We don't want you livin' here!" boomed a burly red-haired man.

"Why?" Henry asked.

"Er-well, we don't like it, that's all. You got to go!"

"Couldn't you have come quietly?"

"Quit stalling. Start moving. We mean business," said the redhead.

A siren screeched in the distance.

"I'm staying on my property," Henry spoke quietly. Outwardly calm, he was in a turmoil. Was this the culmination of thirty years of hard work and denial? He was forced to smile as he thought that any *one* of the men there, let alone a mob, could have manhandled him with scant effort. But he would not shame himself before them and his own.

Henry dodged a rock as it whizzed by and caromed off the door. A note was fastened to it. He untied it and read: "Be out by daybreak or we burn the house down. K. K. K."

"I've got fire insurance!" he yelled defiantly as a riot squad car, siren open, skidded to a halt before the house. The officers leapt out and started dispersing the crowd.

One of the officers came upon the porch. "What's the trouble here?"

Henry showed him the note and explained briefly. "Apparently they don't like us."

"Well, I'll be damned!" the officer exclaimed as he watched the remnants of the mob melt into the shadows. "Want to press a charge?"

"Against whom?"

"Yeah, that's right. But I suppose nothing can be done about it. These cases always open race sores and they soft-pedal them as soon as possible."

"But something must be done about it."

"What?"

Henry had no answer to that.

"I suggest that you move to a suitable neighborhood. These people would never let you rest here," the officer said kindly. "I know these folks out this way."

"But I bought this house under the impression that everything was all right."

"It's hard to tell about people. We'll protect you tonight. Your best bet is to get your money back and pick a better spot."

"That seems to be the wisest plan," Henry agreed. "But I hate to take it lying down."

"Your problem is too big to handle by yourself."

"Yes. I know." Henry was broken-hearted. He turned his head. He did not want the officer to see the tears in his eyes. It would be all right for Martha to see them; she would understand—the officer couldn't.

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Double Standard of Citizenship Barrier to Real National Unity

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *Tribune*

IF the English had treated the Irish fairly during the past centuries, perhaps Ireland would not be so anxious to maintain its neutrality at the period of Britain's most perilous hour, is the thought expressed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias at Hampton Institute's Defense Conference last week. What Ireland does may determine the result of the War of Britain, is the thought of Dr. Tobias.

He was trying to emphasize the need for America to change its attitude toward colored Americans. If the English could use Ireland in their total defense plans against the Axis, it might mean the difference between victory and defeat. But until now, Ireland turns down all of England's pleas.

It should be pointed out that deep-seated and continuous injustices are forgotten only by fools. They are often accepted because those upon whom they are imposed are too weak to reject them. But that does not mean that the wrongs they endure do not cause rancor to burn in their hearts.

Dominant groups who sweep over the world making serfs of their victims had better learn that lesson. There is no enduring love in the hearts of colored men for Great Britain. How could there be, when they remember South Africa? Can anyone be so stupid as to believe colored people love those who lynch them, segregate and disfranchise them? If they did they would be saints, not men.

And in this same connection—the United States is trying to build goodwill in the Western Hemisphere. Those who are attempting to accomplish this laudable purpose will never do it until they change their sneering attitude toward people who are not white. Large numbers of people in Central and South America are not white. In the islands of the Caribbean even larger numbers of the population are not white. Does anyone suppose that these people do not understand the terrible treatment accorded colored citizens in America?

Segregation in all of its horror was taken to the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government. A colored citizen may not even purchase a postage stamp at the same window with a white citizen. Will the darker races believe that their great savior at the North will accord them justice?

We agree with Dr. Tobias—"We must have not only the appearance of solidarity, but real solidarity; not synthetic slogans, but better actual conditions—A double standard of citizenship cannot exist if we are to have national security." Colored Americans love the United States with a great burning devotion. No one can question their loyalty. They even fight to get an opportunity to die for their country. All of this despite the most studied efforts on the part of its rulers to kill that love and to destroy that loyalty. But even that great love can be strained. The plea we are making is not so much for colored citizens as it is for the protection of the greatest country upon which God's sun shines.

I was lunching not long since with an English Lord who has been lecturing from New York to Chicago and from Chicago to New Orleans. A young Jew was also present; one of the delicate, intellectual type with the face of Christ and wearing spectacles. He was interpreting the World War as primarily a fight in defense of mistreated minorities. But his Lordship waved a deprecative hand. "Oh, no," he said, "England is not fighting for Jews or Poles. It is fighting to keep nations from being attacked." "But," protested the young Jew, "here in the United States at least public opinion has been more aroused by the treatment of the Jews than anything else." "Not at all," was the answer from the man about whom the best Americans had been swarming for several months. "On the contrary, most Americans I have met have said that his treatment of the Jews was one of the best things that Hitler had done." I sat quite dumb. I knew what the Englishman said was true. Democracy, so-called, is not fighting for Negroes, Jews, Poles nor East Indians; it is fighting for corporations called nations; in which the English nobility has the largest stake. . . . W. E. B. DuBois in his column "As The Crow Flies" in the *Amsterdam News.*

The best way out for the Board of Education would be to cease maintaining the color line in pay of school teachers. Why await compulsion?

The petition presented by a teacher in Jackson Junior high school "individually and on behalf of Negro teachers and principals of the public schools" follows long discussion of the question, during which nobody had advanced a persuasive argument in support of discrimination.

If the case goes to the Federal Court—to become celebrated—it may be of some value to the cause of justice, because there may be in numerous other states situations comparable to that of which complaint has been made in Louisville. But attendant publicity hardly would be beneficial to Louisville.

The "when-and-if-possible" statement of the Board of Education is not a sufficient answer to those who cannot see why Negroes should be paid less than whites of no higher qualifications. . . . Louisville, Ky., *Times.*

The University of Minnesota is still in a turmoil as the result of the rule forbidding students attending its formal dances with feet devoid of shoes. "Strange passing strange" that in these days of intellectual if not moral elevation, the proudest products of the "superior race" have to be taught this primary principle of conventional social etiquette. . . . Cincinnati, O., *Union.*

Our industrial tycoons who are getting huge contracts to build our defense, exclude our loyal workers and hire those who may any minute wreck our defense plans.

It's the same with our government. They tax us to build battleships upon which we may serve only as mess attendants. They tax us to pay the salaries of the southern bourbons who control the Army and Navy set-up, who use every method to keep our men out of West Point and Annapolis and from gaining officers' posts in our Army and Navy. . . . Minneapolis, Minn., *Spokesman.*

1940 Slavery

(*Continued from page 9*)

endorsed the little red courthouse documents which said the same patient was one of those who burglarized his pal Cunningham's barn four months previously and fled the jurisdiction of Georgia immediately. "Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive." But this has been the brand of justice Oglethorpe county, Georgia, has handed out to Negroes for seventy-seven years. We need a change.

Extradition Refused

Armed with these undisputed and undeniable facts, I resisted the extradition of these men by taking the case to the Governor of Illinois, along with a great number of witnesses who had escaped from Cunningham's plantation. These people told how they had been flogged by Cunningham with buggy whips, pistol butts, and with almost every conceivable deadly weapon. They told of occurrences that melted hard-hearted men as well as weak women to tears. William Fleming showed Judge Billman the scar which he said Cunningham knocked in his head with a pistol butt. Witnesses told of seeing Cunningham whip one Annie Bolton to insensibility with a buggy whip thirty days before she gave birth to a baby. And these occurrences were not tales of some benighted heathen land. The venue was in Oglethorpe county, Georgia in the United States of America—a christian country!

The Governor of Illinois refused to allow the men to be returned to Georgia. The very hand of Almighty God was present. Right must prevail.

Organized Campaign Begun

No sooner than these three were saved from that diabolical condition, I, with the help of friends, instituted the fight to free every peon in the "land of the free and home of the brave" so it may truly be said that our glorious Stars and Stripes must wave over no bondsmen of any kind except such as have been duly convicted of a crime, after a fair and impartial trial.

I called upon all freedom-loving individuals and organizations regardless of race, section, creed or political affiliations to join in this humanitarian cause. Many have done so and we hope all will do so. This is no propaganda of any party or clique with some ulterior objective in view, and will not be so prostituted so long as I am connected with it; this is an up and up humanitarian struggle for the eradication of peonage, that ugly cancer eating on the American body politic.

Oglethorpe county, Georgia, is not by any means the only place where peonage exists, but it was an overlord from that county who lighted the torch which gave birth to the crusade, the conflagration which is destined to consume the institution of peonage in our land.

The people of that county, excepting the handful of peonage barons, are among the finest people in the world. Some of the best white friends I have ever had or perhaps will ever have are persons born in that county in Georgia, where I, too, was born.

I am told that one white citizen of the county has recently taken it upon himself to poll the county in respect to peonage and that he found 90% of the white people of the county bitterly opposed to the existence of the crime of peonage in their midst. It is also interesting to know the Georgia white youth of the Christian Congregational churches during the Spring of 1940, in convention assembled, passed strong resolutions against the crime of peonage.

With all these forward looking and righteous forces at work and God helping, peonage, debt slavery, will surely be eradicated — abolished — banished from this christian "land of the free and home of the brave"—and soon.

McAlpin Case

(*Continued from page 13*)

the "unsatisfactory" rating unjustified and recommended an upward revision which would permit McAlpin to return to his job. The Executive Director, however, ordered that the dismissal should stand.

A third time a delegation insisted on an interview with Paul McNutt who was then preparing to depart on a campaign tour. After a week of phone calls and telegrams, Mr. McNutt, who says he does not "respond to pressure" consented to see the committee after he learned that they proposed to picket his office if the interview were not granted.

Mr. McNutt agreed to act as a court of last resort and said he would review the record of the hearings immediately upon his return to Washington, following the election. The delegation stressed the injustice of continued delay to Mr. McAlpin and urged his reinstatement, at least on a temporary basis, pending Mr. McNutt's study of the hearing records and discrimination charges against the D. C. Center officials.

After considerable discussion McNutt agreed to such action, if he could secure the support of the General Counsel of the Social Security Board. The reinstatement order came through twenty-four hours later and Mr. McAlpin was at his desk again just three months after he was "fired."

McNutt Orders Survey

A study of procedure in the D. C. Employment Center has been undertaken on the order of Mr. McNutt and reforms are probable only if the Social Security Board knows that a jim-crow set-up in Washington does not have public approval.

The strategic importance of this case in the entire problem of integration of Negroes in the defense program calls for the active support of citizens all over the country.

Wherever he lives, the reader can help the colored population of Washington, as well as of his own community, by writing at once to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Washington, D. C., urging Harry S. McAlpin's permanent reinstatement and the establishment of progressive policies in the D. C. Center calculated to prevent the development of other "McAlpin cases."

75 Years

(*Continued from page 11*)

not exhibit. It was said that the Catholic church objected to the inclusion of the Birth Control exhibit and brought sufficient pressure to bear to exclude it.

In exchange for this courtesy, the Catholics purchased a huge block of tickets, set aside Catholic week the first week in August, and occupied a large space in the Exposition. They were well organized and larger crowds did start to come with Catholic week.

This writer would have been more impressed with the progress of the Negro politically and socially, if in addition to the projects exhibited it could have been shown that bills to abolish the poll tax in southern states had been enacted; that the anti-lynching bill had been passed; that discrimination on account of race or creed or color in all government activity had been ended; that the national defense program and all tax-financed projects had been ended; that discrimination in the Army and Navy had been abolished; and the Bill of Rights made effective in every city in the United States.

That will be Negro Progress.

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Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Louisville Teachers Seek Equal Salaries

After the Louisville, Kentucky, school board on December 3 denied their petition for equal salaries, the colored teachers of that city filed suit in the United States district court seeking to have the salaries equalized.

Plaintiff in the case is Miss Valla Dudley Abbington. Miss Abbington has been a teacher in Louisville public schools for ten years.

In her petition she states that she is receiving $1,490 a year while white teachers with equal qualifications and experience and performing the same duties are paid $1,750 "solely because of the race or color of petitioner."

There are 269 Negro teachers in Louisville. The salary differential is about 15%, totaling $52,000.

The attorney in the case is Prentice Thomas, who will be assisted by Thurgood Marshall of the national office legal staff.

Branches Sent Defense Job Questionnaire

A list of contracts totaling billions of dollars, together with a questionnaire on the employment of Negroes in factories filling these contracts, was sent to N.A.A.C.P. branches the latter part of November with the request that they investigate fully and report to the national office the situation for Negro workers in their areas.

Careful investigation on the questions asked and prompt, accurate, reports will aid in the campaign to secure additional employment for Negroes in the defense program.

Negroes Barred By Vicious Circle in Air Craft Plants

An example of the vicious circle which operates against Negro workers, particularly in air craft factories, is found in San Diego, California, where the board of education refuses to admit persons to training courses unless they can show a letter from the Consolidated Aircraft corporation saying they will be employed. Consolidated Aircraft declares it cannot employ Negroes because they are not trained—and refuses to give them letters saying they will employ them if they are trained.

Thus Negroes are unable to get jobs because they are untrained, and unable to get training because they cannot get jobs.

Short Changed *Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal*

This situation was reported by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, who made a tour of the Pacific coast during November.

If other methods fail, a plan is being drawn up to bring a taxpayers' suit against the board of education to force the admission of Negro students to public school vocational training courses.

Another huge lily-white airplane plant is the Boeing concern at Seattle, Washington. On the East coast, the Glenn L. Martin plant at Baltimore, Md., is rigidly lily-white.

N.A.A.C.P. Protests Navy's Dismissal of Mess Men

A protest to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy on the dismissal of three Negro mess attendants who had written letters to the Pittsburgh *Courier* complaining about the treatment of Negro citizens in the Navy, was made by the N.A.A.C.P., December 13.

The letter called the action of the Navy "a denial of the very rights which our country professes to uphold," and "an enforcement of the restrictions against which we profess to feel so strongly that the nation is on the road to war against the totalitarian powers that have such proscriptions as a part of their creed."

The letter cited the possibility that the action of the Bureau of Navigation "will act as a further deterrent to the enlistment of Negroes as mess attendants."

At the very time the Navy was dis-

Some of the members of the steering committee in the recent very successful membership campaign of the Baltimore, Md., branch in which over $4,000 was raised

missing these Negro attendants, an advertisement appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (daily) calling upon "loyal and willing" young Negroes to enlist in the Navy as mess attendants.

No Negro Draft Board Members in Many States, Says N.A.A.C.P. Survey

In sections of some thirteen states, including cities with a population of more than 100,000 Negro citizens, no Negroes have been appointed to local draft boards, according to a preliminary summary of incomplete returns from a survey conducted by the N.A.A.C.P.

Returns received from N.A.A.C.P. branches in twenty-nine cities of seventeen states disclose that no Negroes are serving on local draft boards in sections of South Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Minnesota.

Twelve Negroes were placed on the local draft boards in Detroit, Mich.; 6 in Youngstown, O.; 2 in Amelia Court House, Va.; 28 in Washington, D. C.; 1 in Durham, N. C.; 3 in Buffalo, N. Y.; 1 in Berkeley, California.

Fourteen Negroes are receiving employment (as clerks and typists) on draft boards in Detroit, Michigan; 1 in Youngstown, O.; 12 in Washington, D. C.; 3 in Providence, R. I.; 3 in Buffalo, N. Y.; 50 in New York, N. Y.

Negro physicians were placed on boards in Detroit, Mich.; Princeton, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Bell County, Kentucky; Durham, N. C.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; Berkeley, Calif.; Kansas City, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; and Mexico, Mo. In Aiken, S. C., and Wilmington, Del., there are Negro physicians serving as associate examiners. Oklahoma City, Okla., reports there are Negro physicians who examine Negroes only.

Governor Maybank of South Carolina refused to appoint any Negroes as members of local board or regular advisory boards, but did appoint 128 colored men throughout the state to serve on a sort of "special Negro advisory board," whose duties are limited to assisting Negro registrants with their questionnaires.

South Carolina Lad Saved From Extradition

James Cartledge, 19, will remain in New York City instead of being extradited to McCormick, South Carolina. He was released from custody early in December when South Carolina dropped its efforts to take him back to McCormick "justice." The N.A.A.C.P. cooperated with Harry Ratner, who volunteered as Cartledge's attorney, and pointed out that from its dealings with South Carolina justice, Cartledge could not expect to get fair treatment. The exact reason for South Carolina dropping the effort was not revealed, but the sheriff, after confronting the lineup of attorneys, asked for a postponement, packed his bag and returned to South Carolina.

Louisiana Stages 8th Lynching of 1940

An investigation of the killing of Eddie Garrett at the hands of an officer-led Hammond, La., mob on November 24 will be conducted by the N.A.A.C.P., which characterized the killing as the 8th lynching of 1940.

The N.A.A.C.P. is also seeking further information on the attempted lynching at Georgetown, S. C., December 15, in which troops with machine guns are said to have prevented mob action against 11 men.

Virginia Teachers Give $1,000 to N.A.A.C.P.

In appreciation of the work done by legal representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the fight to win equality of salaries paid to Negro and white teachers, members of the Virginia State Teachers Association meeting in Richmond, Va., November 21, voted to contribute $1,000 to the association to carry on its work. By its victory in the Norfolk teachers' salary case alone, the N.A.A.C.P. brought an increase of $129,000 to Norfolk Negro teachers.

Army Can Have Jim Crow in Selective Service Act

"The act (Conscription bill) says there is to be no discrimination, but the act also says that no man may come into the Army who is not acceptable to the Army. The Navy, of course, is worse, and the Marines will not accept

Negro applicants. I regret this state but unfortunately the Army gets the final say."

This was the statement made by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service administration to eight representatives of Negro and white youth organizations who interviewed him in Washington Friday, November 15, on the question of discrimination against the Negro youth in the operation of the draft law.

In addition to Hershey, the delegation interviewed the following officials: Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt; Major Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to Draft Administrator Clarence Dykstra; Dr. Robert Weaver, administrative assistant to the advisory commission to the council of national defence; and William H. Hastie, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

Answering the problem of getting Negro youth into defense training programs, where they have been denied admission in many cases, with the statement that private industry will not accept them after they are trained, Social Security Administrator McNutt admitted to the delegation that it was "a vicious circle."

"Divided opinion among Negroes on the question of segregation in the Army makes for great difficulty in solving this problem," Dean Hastie said. "As long as people who are opposed to mixed units are able to point to Negroes as also agreeing with this position, our problem is extremely difficult," he declared, "but I am sure we will make progress."

Members of the delegation who interviewed Hershey included: Madison S. Jones, Jr., recently appointed youth director of the N.A.A.C.P.; Joseph Cadden, American Youth Congress; Louis Burnham, National Negro Congress; Ben Coles, Christian Student Union; James Williams, Modern Trend Youth Group of Harlem; and Misses Elmeta Hampton and Jessie Scott of the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Tinsley Again Heads Virginia Conference

The Virginia State Conference of Branches held its fifth annual meeting at the Southern Aid Building at 3rd & Clay streets, Wednesday, November 20.

In his annual address, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, the president, stressed the importance of alert interest and militant action in the problems confronting the race. He mentioned especially the necessity for more clinics and public health work.

Nineteen of the twenty-six branches of Virginia were represented at the conference. Each brought in a favorable

(*Continued on next page*)

The Battle to Save Sharecropper Waller

THE first skirmish in the fight to save the life of Odell Waller, 23-old Virginia sharecropper was won just before Christmas when Governor James H. Price of Virginia granted him a stay of execution. Waller had been sentenced to die on December 27 after being convicted of killing his landlord, Oscar Davis.

Race prejudice, denial of voting privileges, and economic exploitation all play their part in the tragedy of the Waller family.

As a sharecropper Waller was cheated out of his part of the tobacco crop which he made on the plantation of Oscar Davis. When he failed to secure a settlement for it he left the plantation to work elsewhere, hoping to return for a settlement later.

While he was away his mother and his wife continued to work for Oscar Davis, and the following year helped bring in the wheat crop that Odell Waller had put in before he went to his new employment. They also helped around the Davis house.

At the time of the next harvest Waller returned to ask for his share of the wheat crop and to try to get a settlement for his tobacco crop.

According to his story on the witness stand, the plantation owner, Oscar Davis, refused to pay him. About the tobacco crop Waller testified:

"I said 'You ought to pay me something for working, don't you think?' He said 'No, I ain't goin' to pay you none . . . the only thing I will pay you I will see you when the crop is finished.' "

About the argument over the wheat crop in which Davis was killed, Waller testified as follows:

"The 15th of July I went in and stopped and got out and went on to the house up into the yard—Henry (Davis' son) was in the yard. When I walked up in the yard I said 'Good morning' and he said 'Good morning.' I said 'Mr. Davis, I come here to get my wheat' . . . He said 'I told you you warn't goin' to carry it away from here' . . . and he used some dirty words, and from one word to another, and he usually carried a gun and he run his hand in his pocket like he was trying to pull out something. I had my gun and out with it. I open my pistol and commence to shoot at him, I don't know how many times. I didn't look at it. Mr. Davis hollered and fell."

A mob sought Waller to lynch him. He escaped to Ohio but he was brought

ODELL WALLER

back and the state attempted to rush him to trial in three days. His attorney secured a postponement, but he was quickly convicted of first degree murder although he pleaded self-defense.

The jury was composed of ten landlords, a carpenter and a business man—all white, of course. In Virginia, in order to serve on the jury a man has to pay the poll tax of $1.50. Poor people cannot pay poll taxes and so they cannot serve on juries. This means that sharecroppers and other poor workers must go to court and depend on the mercies, not of their equals, but of those who employ and exploit them.

Waller, a black sharecropper, had no chance before the jury containing ten white plantation landlords.

His case is now being fought by the Workers Defense League, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, in cooperation with the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Contributions for the defense fund are needed at once. It is estimated that a minimum of $2,000 is necessary for proper defense. The stay of execution is only the first step. An appeal must be prepared and carried to the higher courts.

Contributions may be sent either to the NAACP or the Workers Defense League.

report showing great progress over that of last year.

Among the speakers were Dr. W. L. Ransome, member of the national board of the association; Dr. Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal staff, and of the law school faculty at Howard university; Oliver W. Hill, member of the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff in Virginia; and J. E. Hall of the Southern Aid Society.

The conference voted its confidence in the action of the Association's legal staff in the Virginia teachers' salary fight.

Mrs. Waller, the mother of Odell Waller, who has been sentenced to the electric chair, told again the story of her son's plight and pleaded for the aid of the conference in saving his life. The branches of Virginia agreed to raise funds to have the case reviewed. A donation of $12 was taken up at the conference for Mrs. Waller's personal use.

Dr. Tinsley was re-elected president, and Dr. W. L. Ransome, Reverend C. E. Queen, and J. S. Collins were re-elected vice-presidents. Dr. S. F. Coppage was elected treasurer. The office of secretary was left vacant with instructions that the president might name someone to the vacancy. The conference closed with a dinner at Miller's Hotel.

Youth Council News

The youth department of the NAACP is cooperating with the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education in a radio project entitled "Youth Speaks for Itself", a "nation-wide competition for the best radio programs concerning projects conducted by and for youth." This project is novel in that the whole program, conceived and carried out by youth groups participating, will be recorded on phonograph records for radio competition in the event.

The necessary entry blanks and literature concerning the project have been sent to several of the larger youth councils and college chapters of the Association, equitably distributed geographically for their participation. These units of the youth department were further selected on account of the specific means they had to actively engage in this project; those schools and councils having facilities for recording their program or who had easy access to recording material were invited.

The following fields are those which can be chosen by the groups for their participation: occupational guidance, job placing, education, recreation, and health. The winning recordings will be heard on the air and given nation-wide broadcast attention.

The youth department of the NAACP is especially interested in this project because of two factors. First, in that it gives Negro youth an opportunity to gain national attention and prominence by nation-wide publication of their efforts, needs and achievements. Second, because of the great facilities offered for publicizing the needs of youth, which unfortunately up to this time have not had the proper facilities and channels of definite and effective dissemination. Youth is going to be given the chance to be heard—Negro youth will definitely participate.

On December 15 in Jersey City, N. J., there was held a memorial mass meeting for all persons lynched in the United States during the past three years. This program was conceived and sponsored entirely by the Jersey City youth council of the NAACP.

This idea of a memorial service should spread and become a part of a national program. These meetings should be held all through the nation, at designated times, to bring notice of the acute, vicious situation that exists in this so-called democracy.

The Montclair, New Jersey, youth council has embarked upon a vigorous and well conceived guidance program for 1941. One of the major phases of this campaign is vocational guidance, which will include in its process the registering of all the Negro employables in their community—stating what they can do, what they would like to do; the approach of various firms, industries and employers as to the feasibility of the actual employing of some of these eligibles. If refusals are given the program also embraces a method of action which will be taken to obviate the existing conditions and situations in regard to employment.

Newly elected officers of the Swarthmore-Morton, Pa., youth-council are: William Hicks, president; Vernon Brown, vice-president; Miss Barbara Polk, secretary; Miss Evelyn Brown, treasurer. The Jersey City youth council has elected the following officers: George F. Palmer, president; Horatious Green, vice president; Miss Julia Anthony, recording secretary; and Miss Jessie Leake, corresponding secretary. New college chapters were formed at LeMoyne college, Knoxville college and Hampton Institute. Robert Woods, Daniel Carter, Miss Marjorie J. Greene, and Percy Milligan were elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer respectively of the LeMoyne college chapter. The officers at Hampton Institute are: James R. Cheatham, president; Charles N. Smallwood, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth

PANCAS and other workers in the Memphis, Tennessee, membership campaign: seated, left to right, PANCAS: Mrs. Helen M. Hayes, Mme. A. O. Jerry Shepherd, Mrs. Edward R. Kirk, Miss M. E. Bicknell, Mrs. Mabel Gooden, Messrs. E. S. Parks and E. B. Davis. Second row: PANCAS Messrs. Haynes Jones, John H. Cox, Dr. H. C. Hamilton, George Shelton, Leroy Pittman and J. A. Somerville. Third row: L. J. Lee, Mrs. R. L. Franklin, Utillus R. Phillips, president and PANCA, Mrs. Georgia Dancy, Messrs. W. T. Gurney, R. H. Weathers, Sr., and Rev. C. M. Davis. Other PANCAS not in the picture: Mrs. Theo Bond, Madison, Ark.; Mr. Alonzo Locke, Mrs. Mary Clay and Mrs. Laura Tyus. PANCAS are workers who obtained fifteen or more memberships

Delegates to the N.A.A.C.P. Student Conference

Delegates and guests at the national student conference of the NAACP, held November 1-3 at West Virginia State college. Included in the group are left to right, front row: Gloster B. Current, chairman of arrangements; Rev. James H. Robinson, former youth director; Leontine Turpeau, Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis *and assistant secretary; Edward Swan, Michigan's NYA Negro affairs director; Madison S. Jones, newly appointed youth director; James T. Wright; Mrs. T. G. Nutter; Mrs. Lillian W. Jordan, dean of Women; Earl G. Davis. In the foreground may be seen the Rev. Vernon Johns who delivered an address*

A. LeBar, corresponding secretary; Miss Ophelia M. Penn, recording secretary; and Charles T. Wiggins, treasurer.

Branch News

Alabama: The Mobile branch collaborated with the local Alpha Phi Alpha chapter in November in presenting an open forum meeting to discuss Negro employment and job opportunities.

Colorado: The Pueblo branch recently celebrated the twenty-second year of its organization.

Connecticut: The Hartford branch presented Miss Marie L. Gaulden in a piano recital at Bushnell Memorial Hall on November 17. Miss Gaulden was assisted by Mary J. Parker, mezzo-soprano, and Ralph Ward, cellist.

Delaware: Resolutions condemning the policy of segregation of Negroes in the armed forces of the country and expressing the conviction the policy "represents a sectional, rather than a national sentiment," were adopted recently at a mass meeting of the Wilmington branch. Speakers at the meeting included Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association, Elwood F. Nelson, and Leo Fields. The Rev. Seymour H. Barker, pastor of Bethel M. E. church, has been elected to succeed Rev. Arthur R. James as president of the Wilmington branch. Other officers include: Mrs. Elsie Flemings, vice-president; Mrs. Jeane Jamison, secretary; and Gertrude Henry, treasurer.

District of Columbia: The District branch reports the following committee chairmen for the ensuing year: Wendell Erwin, membership; Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, press and publicity; W. Robert Ming, Jr. finance; Leon A. Ransom, legal redress and legislation; U. Simpson Tate, labor and industry; Bertha Blair and Harry S. McAlpin are co-chairman of education; George E. Brice and James Ward share responsibility for entertainment. The branch cooperated recently with the Inter-Racial committee, of which Dr. Charles Edward Russell is chairman, in sponsoring a public meeting on discrimination in the armed forces and Dr. Merrill Curtis, John Lovell, John Bates, James Ward and Harry McAlpin assisted in the planning. As a result of Dr. Marshall's prompt action in contacting members of the recently appointed District Council of Defense, Major E. W. Brown, head of the committee on civil protection, Robert E. Bondy, of the committee on health, welfare and consumer interest, and J. B. Gordon, housing works and facilities, have all indicated their willingness to provide for the participation of colored citizens in their respective fields. In November Dr. Marshall addressed a communication to Mrs. Eleanor Patterson urging that the Golden Gloves Tournament sponsored by the Times-Herald be opened to colored boys. The development of mixed boxing in the District in the last six months has given new life to the sport and the continued bar against Negro youth competing in the Tournament is illogical as the winners will have to fight colored boys from other cities in the finals.

Thalheimer Prize of $50 to Best Branch

The branch of the N.A.A.C.P. "which is deemed to have contributed most during the year to the advancement of colored people" will receive an annual prize of $50 contributed by Dr. Ross Thalheimer of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Thalheimer, who has been interested in the work of the N.A.A.C.P. for some years, has wanted to do something to reward branches for good work and thus stimulate greater activity.

His offer to donate a prize of $50 was accepted eagerly by the association. The award will be known as the Thalheimer prize, and will be awarded each year at the annual conference for work done by the branches in the year from conference to conference.

Illinois: William Bruce has been elected president of the Springfield branch, succeeding S. B. Osby. John H. Wilson is vice-president and Logan T. Artic is treasurer. Executive committee members are W. D. Isabel, Dr. D. E. Webster, Mrs. Marie Sublett, S. Rodney Wheatley, George Wells, Rabbi E. L. Cardon, Grace Cone, Mrs. Annie L. Davis, and Robert Jones. Mrs. Annabel Osby heads the annual Christmas seal committee.

Iowa: The Tri-city branch, of which Leon B. Harris is president, has been active in its protests against the posting of "Jim Crow" signs in some of the local business places.

Louisiana: Officers who have been installed in the New Orleans branch are Rev. C. C. Taylor, president; Katie Wickham, vice-president; P. R. Brown, secretary; J. W. Nelson, treasurer.

Massachusetts: Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association, was guest speaker at the Boston Youth Council meeting in November. Barbara Duggar presided, and others on the program were Atty. Ray Guild, Mrs. Ethel Bynoe, Coral Yancy, and Julia Mitchell.

Maryland: The Baltimore branch reports that it is now installed in a new office, which in charge of a secretary, is open daily to fight for the race's rights. Mrs. Daisy C. Keets is chairman of Christmas seal sale.

Michigan: The State conference of branches was held in Dowagiac in October,

at which time Attorney Van Dyne of Flint, and Rev. Early, were two of the principal speakers.

Missouri: Mrs. Cozzetta J. Seals is again chairman of the Christmas seal sale for the Kansas City branch, having conducted a sweeping campaign last year.

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond has been elected for the third time as president of the St. Louis branch, and other officers assisting him are Sidney Williams, vice president; Oscar Ficklin, secretary; and Dr. T. A. Curtis, treasurer. Henry D. Espy is chairman of the executive committee. The branch has instituted a Big Brother unit. A number of men will each take a boy who reports to the Juvenile court, and do the three following things for him weekly: talk and advise, guide his newspaper and magazine reading, and take him for an automobile ride or send him to the theater. While this activity is not strictly within the organization, it at least permits the branch to render much needed service.

New Jersey: At the November meeting of the Princeton branch held in the First Baptist church, the main address was given by Dr. William Lloyd Imes. The following persons took memberships: Samuel Brown, David Burton, James Carson, Charles Carter, Thomas Clark, Julius W. Fish, Jeanette Gould, Burnett Griggs, John Moore, John Woolbridge, and Charles Wright. A Christmas program was presented at the December meeting, at which time George Hancock spoke on "The significance of Christmas."

The November meeting of the Paterson branch featured a talk by Dean William Pickens, director of branches. Other prominent participants were Mrs. Fannie H. Curtis, president of the branch, Rev. Charles L. Tartar, vice-president, Dr. H. S. Robinson, Rev. Bradley, James E. Giles, Mrs. Nelson, Miss C. E. Fields; Nell Doremus, chairman of the education committee, served as accompanist for the evening.

In November the Elizabeth branch was addressed by Judge Henry S. Waldman, head of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Union county. Dr. William H. Brown presided at the meeting, and music was furnished by Samuel Harvey and Dorothy Foster.

Harold Lett addressed the Rahway branch recently on low-cost housing. The entertainment features of the meeting were arranged by Mrs. Louise Pippinger.

New York: Dr. Edward E. Bess has been reelected to the presidency of the New Rochelle branch. Other officers are: Mrs. Willa Jones, vice-president; Mrs. Fannie King, second vice-president; I. J. Webb, recording secretary; Albert Scantleberry, treasurer; Daniel L. Knight, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Etoila Butler, financial secretary.

The Negro History Committee of the Jamaica branch began the season activities by presenting the Thomas Negro Composers Study group in a recital of music. The group is under the direction of Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas. Mrs. Harriett Tanner-Ellis is chairman of the committee, and members are Mesdames E. Forbes, L. Pinckney, L. Smith, M. Eaddy, H. Tanner, S. Carter, F. Turner, E. Lankford, L. Lewis, A. Vaugh, A. Marks, and Misses D. Neunez, S. Girardeau, F. Lucas, E. Mitchell, and Messrs. B. Vaugh, R. Marks.

Rev. Max Kapp, pastor of First Universalist church, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Rochester branch, held in December as a culmination of the membership. Rev. Kapp succeeded Dr. A. L. Jordon as president of the branch. Also a speaker on the program was Rev. Harry Freda, and Rev. Paul M. Schroeder gave the invocation. The glee club of the Clarissa Street branch of the YWCA entertained. New officers were presented by George Burke of the nominating committee as following: vice-presidents, Dr. Andrew Roberts and Mrs. Alice M. Paige; secretary, Mary E. Langford; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel A. Ball. The branch drew up a promising program of activity for the ensuing year.

Ohio: December 6 in the Cleveland branch was the occasion of its annual meeting and election of officers. The meeting was highlighted by a symposium of Negro problems. Chas. H. Loeb, city editor of the Cleveland Cali-Post, spoke on housing; M. C. Clarke, president of Dunbar Mutual Insurance Co. spoke on business; Charles W. White, first Negro appointee to the local housing authority, and assistant City Law Director, spoke on civil service; and Rev. Grant Reynolds spoke on employment. So enthusiastic were the listeners that the branch has decided upon monthly symposiums on topics of similar interest next year. The branch also paid tribute to Edward Jackson, who for 28 years has filled the office of treasurer. Rev. Reynolds continues as president of the branch, and assisting officers were also reelected.

Pennsylvania: The Media branch has chosen the following officers for the new year: C. I. Moat, president; W. P. Jacobs, vice-president; F. S. Randolph, secretary; Ann Young, assistant to the secretary; and John H. Taliaferro, treasurer. Installation of officers took place in the Second Baptist church, with Rev. J. L. Lewis presiding. A musical and literary program was rendered by the youth councils of Media and Swarthmore-Morton under the direction of Mrs. Robena Schumate and Miss Gladys Quinlan.

(*Continued on page* 28)

Notice to Branches

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Send your branch news every month to The Crisis, deadline 10th of the month.

These girls are the presidents and council members of the Junior Girls' clubs at the West 137th Street branch, YWCA in New York City. The clubs they represent sold NAACP Christmas Seals. Age ranges are from Junior high school through college. Left to right, seated: Matheleen Lacey, Ursula Nelson, Jeanne Scott, Juanita Lacey, Grace King, Bernice Braithwaite, Thelma Carter, Bernice Parker (president), Evelyn Todd, Dorothy Portal, Esther Nurse, Sara Johnson, Elaine Graham, Helene Spencer. Standing left to right: Dorothy Sapp, Jule McMillan, Gladys Wilson, Gertrude Catchings, Marjorie Pickering, Ruby Mango, Gladys Pierce, Frances Desmond, Ruth Jackson, Eleanor Nugent, Lilla Quinn, Mary Moore, Bernice Powell, Catherine Morris, Mabel Kenny, Vera Alexander, and Anna Thompson

Book Reviews

JOE LOUIS IN THE RING

"BROWN BOMBER," The Story of Joe Louis. By John G. Van Deusen, Ph.D. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., Publishers, 1940. 163pp. Illustrated. $1.75.

This is an interesting and informative book about the ring career of Joseph Louis Barrow, present heavyweight champion of the world, written by a scholar with a sympathetic understanding of Negroes and their problems. Dr. Van Deusen, professor of American history in Hobart and William Smith Colleges, is the same man who wrote the significant *The Black Man in White America*. In this book Dr. Van Deusen tells not only the life story of Joe Louis but, necessarily, a good deal of recent American ring history. In twelve chapters the biographer takes us through the early life of Louis on an Alabama cotton plantation, his family's trek to Detroit, Joe's work in the Ford plant, his mother's ambition to make a violinist of him, his early experiences in the Edison Athletic Club, and Joe's debut as an amateur boxer in the spring of 1932. The story of Joe's meeting with John Roxborough which led to the formation of the triumvirate of Roxborough, Black, and Blackburn in the managing and training of Louis is also here, as well as Jacob's signing up of Louis for big fights in New York.

Dr. Van Deusen is conscientious in describing the details of Louis' memorable fights with Carnera, Baer, Schmeling, Sharkey, Braddock, Lewis, Galento, Godoy, and others. Descriptions of these fights are rounded out by a humanizing chapter in which our author tells us something about "The Man Louis." "Joe Louis is a good boy. He doesn't smoke, chew or drink. He doesn't know the difference between whiskey and champagne—and isn't curious." He doesn't squander money, nor run after chorus girls; he neither whistles nor sings; and he has no desire to go on the stage, or to be popular. "He likes to dance and listen to swing music. He likes Louis Armstrong, Jimmy Lunceford, and Cab Calloway, but thinks Duke Ellington is best of all. He plays no musical instrument, despite his youthful violin lessons." He is fond of baseball: the Detroit Tigers are his favorite; and he never misses a game if he can help it. Joe likes to eat. "'I'd rather pay his board bill than board him,' said Blackburn one day as Joe reached out his hand for a second apple. He had already helped himself to an orange and a couple of bananas."

"Like Gene Tunney, he enjoys reading; but not the same kind. The newspaper comics and the Bible claim his attention when he isn't fighting or sleeping. Joe is a devout church member and attends church two or three times a week. He reads the Bible every morning, night, and before each fight."

In prefatory a chapter entitled "Why I Write" the biographer observes that "The prize fight is an important phenomenon of that vast area of irrational collective behavior which must be considered by one who would understand the social forces of the modern world. The phenomenon is here described in simple terms of the rise to world renown of one man, Joe Louis, who has reflected nothing but credit to his race, to his country, and to the sport over which he rules. . . . His immense prestige is not lost on members of his race." In consequence of this aim our biographer, by and large, writes about Louis as if the author were constantly aware that his hero is both symbol and portent: a symbol of the disadvantaged Negro rising to the heights despite overwhelming odds, and a portent of what the Negro can do when given an opportunity. Perhaps this is why our author sneers at Jack Johnson whose life was "so sordid." Johnson's life in truth was no different from the lives of white pugilists: it was Johnson's white wife and penchant for ofay squaws that make whites sneer at his life as "so sordid."

Whether the reader is interested in pugilism or not he will find this entertainingly written portrait of Joe Louis worth his attention and valuable as an earnest of what the Negro can do when given a chance. There has always been less race prejudice in the lower social reaches and in certain bohemian, artistic circles than in the great American middle classes and this relative freedom has enabled Negro athletes and prize fighters and singers and actors to frequently scale the heights. The racial liberalism of the pugilistic world makes possible a Joe Louis and America heaps upon him praise and wealth, and Dr. Van Deusen tells how he achieved this success.

JAMES W. IVY

NEXT MONTH

A review of the new book

SEX and RACE

By J. A. Rogers

The book nobody dared write, before!

SEX and RACE

The Saga of Miscegenation from the Dawn of History to the Present

By J. A. ROGERS

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J. A. ROGERS PUBLICATIONS, 37 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Branch News

(*Continued from page 26*)

Rhode Island: The Newport branch held its annual meeting in November when election of officers took place. President Lyle E. Matthews was reelected, and other officers are vice-president, H. P. Cross; secretary, Mrs. Frances King; assistant secretary, Merle Bailey; treasurer, Linwood Faison. A musical program was presented by a group of young people from Mt. Olivet Baptist church in charge of Eleanora Walker.

Tennessee: The Memphis branch closed the most successful membership campaign in its history, in November. The drive was under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the Association, and results showed 906 new members and $964, as a result of the fine cooperation of Prof. W. W. Gibson, Mrs. Annie Simpson, and Mrs. Ethyl B. Venson, leaders of their divisions, and the several captains and other workers. Utillus R. Phillips is president of the Memphis branch.

The Knoxville branch finished a successful membership drive in November under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, and more than 500 new members joined. Team leaders were E. M. Carter, Homer Saunders, Jesse Lynch and Brooks Powell.

The Chattanooga branch, of which Dr. P. A. Stephens is president, presented Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin as principal speaker in November.

Virginia: The Virginia State Conference of branches was held in the latter part of November in the auditorium of the Southern Aid Building in Richmond. The meeting which was well attended, was presided over by Dr. J. M. Tinsley.

Delegates to represent the Halifax County branch at the Virginia State conference were James E. Farmer and Mrs. Ola B. Gee.

A new branch has been organized in Amelia county, with officers installed by Dr. Tinsley, conference president, and John S. Collins, vice president of the Richmond branch. Mrs. Edith Cooper is program director and Thomas Johnson presided.

A vigorous letter of protest was addressed to the local paper by Greensville County branch on the matter of action of registration officials in segregation of Negro registrants at the Emporia armory building. Permission to print the letter which was first granted was later withdrawn.

West Virginia: Dr. H. L. Dickason, president of Bluefield State Teachers college was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Charleston branch. Special music was provided by the choir of the First Baptist church under the direction of Mrs. Nina H. Curry. Delta Sigma Theta sorority sponsored the program of the December meeting of the Charleston branch. Anna V. Brown of Keystone was speaker.

Dean William Pickens was principal speaker at a meeting of the Wheeling branch on December 10 at the Macedonia Baptist church. Rev. Bernard Ross, chairman of the branch, was in charge of the arrangements.

HELP PAY TUITION!
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LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries, The Crisis carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. The Crisis does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to The Crisis.

CALIFORNIA

Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
1105 East Vernon, Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: Century 2-9078

Walter Lear Gordon, Jr.,
4071 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: ADams 6000

DELAWARE

Louis L. Redding
1002 French Street, Wilmington, Del.
Telephone: 3-1924

ILLINOIS

Thomas J. Price
104 East 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Oakland 1755

C. Francis Stradford,
12 West Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Drexel 171

INDIANA

E. Louis Moore
157 N. Illinois St., Suite 208, Indianapolis
Telephone: Lincoln 7896

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr. & Prentice Thomas
602 West Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Telephone: Wabash 4765

MICHIGAN

Oscar W. Baker and Oscar W. Baker, Jr.
506-9 Bay City Bank Building, Bay City, Mich.
Telephones: Office: 286; Res. 3404

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Telephone: 8-9042

OHIO

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Telephone: Cherry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960

Raymond Pace Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960, 9961, 9962, 9963

Theron B. Hamilton
806 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone: Grant 3137; Residence: Schenly 3298

Theodore O. Spaulding
425 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

VIRGINIA

Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville, Va.
Telephone: 2475

Notice of Nominations

The Committee on Nominations nominates the following persons for membership on the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P.:

(For Terms Expiring December 31, 1943)

Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas
Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York
Mr. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago
Mr. Douglas P. Falconer, New York
Mr. Thomas L. Griffith, Los Angeles
Rev. William Lloyd Imes, New York
Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, New York
Miss Mary White Ovington, New York
Mr. Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis
Dr. Charles Edward Russell, Washington
Hon. Charles E. Toney, New York
Miss Frances Harriet Williams, New York
Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York

(For Terms Expiring December 31, 1942)

Mr. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Iowa

The Committee on Nominations recommends to the Board of Directors the election of Mr. William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas, as Vice-President.

These nominations will be voted on at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association to be held on Monday, January 6, 1941.

Committee on Nominations:

Marion Cuthbert
Hubert T. Delany
Lewis S. Gannett
Yolanda Barnett
Gertrude B. Stone
Ike Smalls
Arthur B. Spingarn

The Old South

For RICHARD WRIGHT

Keep the Negro in his place
and let his body be
Horses to work the field for you
and keep your body free.

Keep the Negro in his skin
and when his labor's done
Give him a hole in which to creep
after the broiling sun.

Keep the Negro in the dark
where not a chink of light
Can show how black creation is
and why the Lord is White.

Keep the Negro in his soul
for he's a happy slave
Who'll sing and dig the earth for you
until he's in the grave.

And let his simple brethren read
The Book when he is gone
Since they are certain sure that he
will sit beside the Throne.

Whatever you do don't let him grow,
Don't let him learn to write
Or he will arouse the human race
to overthrow the Night!

—ALFRED KREYMBORG

American Scene

They hurled him into a courtroom
Of merciless men;
The odds were against him
Before the trial began.
To convict the man accused,
Sufficient evidence they lacked . . .
They couldn't let him go
Without being abused,
So, they convicted him—for being black.

—JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

Mother Earth, Remember?

Mother Earth,
Out of thy substance we too,
were formed;
Into our black skins,
The breath of God was blown.

No part of thee
With thy ample bounty,
No part of God,
With pow'r omnipotent
Is ever doomed to be inferior!

—ODELLA PHELPS WOOD

The Deserter

I can not change worlds;
Nor can I prop them
When they start to fall.
Hence: I have no place
In this present turmoil.
I will not exhaust my weak voice,
Or raise my frail hand . . .
But, instead, I will stand—
Far remote from danger and sing . . .
(Like a bird in the wilderness)
To the glorification of nature,
And the damnation of man.

—JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

Army Jim Crow Hit

One of the resolutions adopted by the United Christian Council for Democracy at a conference at Riverside church, New York City, December 6 follows:

"We call for federal protection of equal opportunities for the Negro people and oppose with special emphasis the denial of this equality by the military and naval establishments. We stand for the passage of the Anti-Lynching bill as a step towards protection of the Negro people against mob violence. Jim Crow-ism we declare to be a national disgrace and un-American to the core."

NAACP Bulletin

The first issue of a bulletin to go to every member of the NAACP was printed and distributed during the week of December 15. The principal topic in the first issue was the Negro in the national defense program. Two pages of news of the activities of the branches were carried.

It is hoped to issue this bulletin once a month during 1941.

I Am Your Friend

Wake up, I say, wake up
O kin of mine in white,
Pull from your blinded eyes
That scum that hides the light.
Wake up and look at me
And find out who I am;
I am your brother, sir,
A brown skin son of Ham.
I fought and died for you
In trenches and on hills;
I'll fight for you again
If God above us wills.

Wake up, I say, and see
That I'm your constant friend;
I nursed you in the crib
When fevers tried to end
Your tender, young career.
I am your friend, I say;
I need not tell you that—
You know it from the way
I've acted through the years.
Your eyes are not too dim
To see in me and mine
You have a priceless gem.

—WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

ENTER POETRY CONTEST
First prize $10
Closes February 1
See rules on page 6 this issue

Spend Where You Can Work!

INSURE WITH NEGRO COMPANIES

They Provide: SECURITY for Loved Ones, JOBS for Trained Negroes and ECONOMIC POWER for the Group

READ AND ACT

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1938:

—Assets of $13,876,788
—Income of $13,251,407.43
—Insurance in force: $265,856,625
—Policies in force: 1,676,854
—Employment: 8,150 Negroes

PLAY SAFE—*Insure with THESE Companies*

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Los Angeles, California

Assets	$23,470,225.63
Income	$14,297,920.38
Insurance in Force	$303,972,207.58
Policies in Force	1,826,647
Employment	10,000

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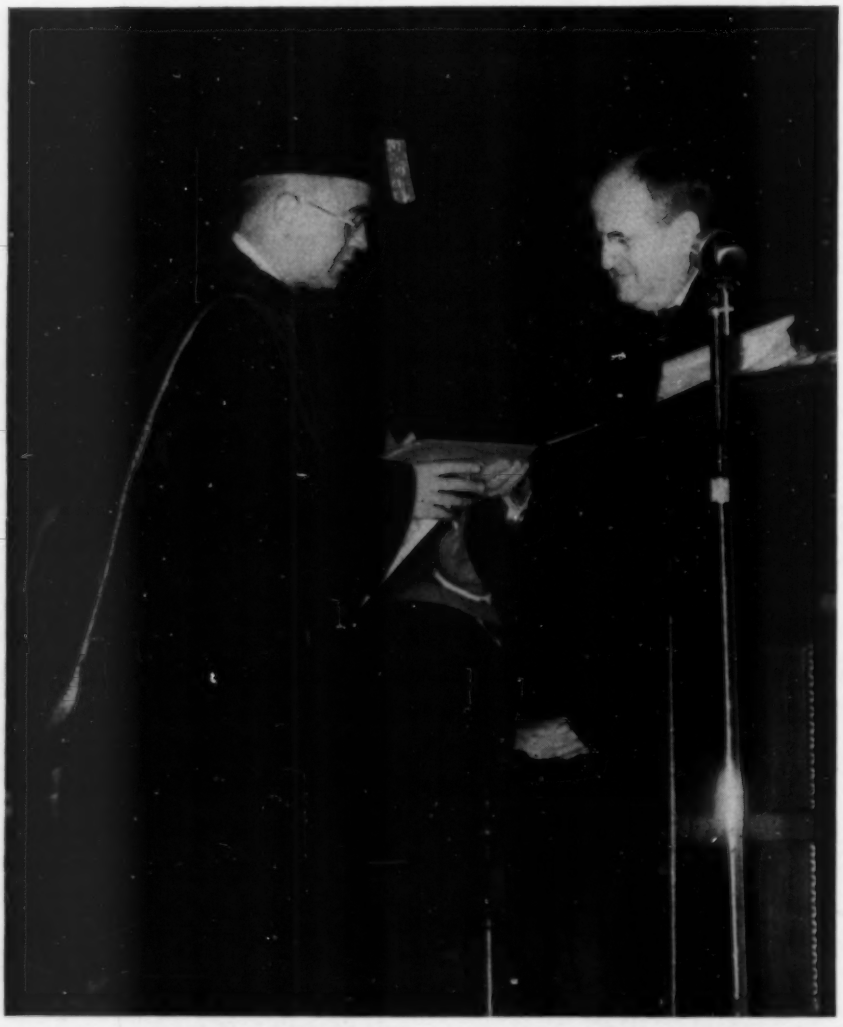
THE CRISIS

Hampton Inaugurates Sixth President



Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean (left) receives the charter of Hampton Institute from J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute. Dr. MacLean, a prominent educator and formerly dean of the General College of the University of Minnesota, was inaugurated as sixth president of Hampton, Monday morning, November 25. Directly after the inauguration he opened a two-day conference on the participation of the Negro in national defense

Clerks Trained In Salesmanship

A steady upswing in business conditions here has created a heavy demand for trained salespersons in stores operating in the Harlem area of New York. This favorable business trend accounts for the placing in jobs of many "graduates" of courses in merchandising and salesmanship offered by the Works Project Administration Adult Education Program.

Over a period of five years, the WPA has undertaken the training of students to meet the demand for trained clerks. As many as 5,000 persons have been reported in daily attendance in the WPA Adult Education classes here. Nearly 250 full-time teachers who would have been otherwise unemployed teach these students in 35 adult education centers.

Enigma

O, you chalk-colored beings,
Vain rulers of the earth,
How sprang you regal wizards
From such ignoble birth?
While those with lineage greater
Must grovel in the sand
Of dark despair and misery,
And blush to raise a hand?

—Charles Woods

Rain

Have you ever sat and watched the rain
From a lofty window seat
To hear the magic music—
Its incessant little beat
And been contented sitting there
As the dreary day goes by
Just to see for one brief moment
A rainbow in the sky?

—J. Elizabeth Carr

Autumn Leaves

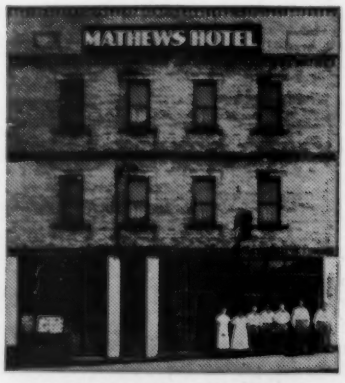
I pity withered leaves
that fall—
So mournful is the drop
and slow,
And I would run and catch
them all
Before the feel of earth
they know;
But 'ere my foot has moved
a pace
To catch and keep the wrinkled
prize
I look up and see the sun
And I know then, that God
is wise.

—J. Elizabeth Carr

WPA Issues Book on Georgia Negro

Announcement of the November publication of "Drums and Shadows," a series of field studies on the Georgia coastal Negro, is arousing keen interest throughout the country, particularly among students of ethnology. This book was written by the Savannah Unit of the Georgia Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration. Mary Granger supervised the work leading to this production which is to be published by the University of Georgia Press.

TRAVELERS HOTEL DIRECTORY



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